CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,259—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1901.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st June |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 8th ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. P. Jephson | 15th ,, |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 22nd ,, |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 29th ,, |
| * PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 6th July |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 13th ,, |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leish | 20th ,, |
| M.L. PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich | 4,119 | 1st June, 1901. |
| * MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | A. Bilaffer | 4,766 | 1st July, 1901. |

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | 4,361 | 3rd June, 1901. |
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | in Aug., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,166 | ,, 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA,

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | 27th May, 1901 |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,357 | Riquier | 6th June 1901. |
| NATAL | 4,232 | Bouis | 4th July, 1901. |
| SALAZIE | 4,235 | Girard | 1st Aug., 1901. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Linza, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1901

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. PO | 2,800 | G. Rapallo | 15th June, 1901 |
| ,, SINGAPORE | 3,800 | A. Dodero | 15th July, 1901 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single. | Return Tickets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tickets, 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 665 | 907-8 | 963 | 1,028-8 1,100 |
| 2nd ,, | 357-8 | 560 | 577-8 | 605 660 |
| 3rd ,, | 165 | .. | .. | – – |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

### ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

### TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

| | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. | Pts. as. |
|---|---|---|
| | Per doz. | |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" | 29 0 | 16 8 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" | 36 0 | 19 0 |

BREAKFAST WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" | 13 8 | 7 0 |

DINNER WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour" | 16 0 | 8 8 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" | 23 8 | 12 8 |
| GRAVES (white Bordeaux) | 19 0 | 10 0 |

### TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

### SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

### TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

### THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN, AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDELAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGAR IN BOTTLES.
SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CREME DE MENTE. | CREME DE NOYAU |
| MARASCHINO DE ZARA. | MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle. |
| FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH | KIRSCHENWASSER. |
| KUMMEL. | ANNISETTE. |
| MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES. | SWEDISH WINE. |

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

### PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

### DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

### REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

| LARGE SIZES. | | Rs. | A. | SMALL SIZES, | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 4 | 12 | ROYAL | per 100 | 3 | 12 |
| EXTRA | ,, | 3 | 12 | EXTRA | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| IMPERIAL | ,, | 2 | 12 | IMPERIAL | ,, | 2 | 8 |
| EXTRA FINE | | | | FINE | ,, | 2 | 4 |
| GOLD TIPPED | per 50 | 2 | 12 | PRINCESS | ,, | 1 | 8 |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

### V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

### TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

### HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

### SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

| | | Rs. | a. | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Kitchener | per 100 | 4 | 0 | India | per 100 | 2 | 8 |
| Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped | ,, | 4 | 0 | Extra No. 1 | ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Queen Olga extra ,, ,, | ,, | 4 | 0 | Extra No, 2 Gold tipped | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Imperial | ,, | 4 | 0 | Extra No. 2 | ,, | 1 | 12 |
| Star | ,, | 3 | 0 | Tommy's Gold tipped | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Aromatic | ,, | 2 | 12 | Extra No. 3 | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Extra No. 1 Gold tipped | ,, | 2 | 8 | Extra popular | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Extra | ,, | 2 | 12 | | | | |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

### LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st of June 1901, the following Extra Local Passenger Trains now running between Bombay and Kurla will be DISCONTINUED, namely :—

| DOWN TRAINS. On week days. | | | UP TRAINS. On week days. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H M | H M | | H M | H M |
| Bombay, Victoria Terminus } Kurla | D 8-40 | 19-20 | Kurla ..... Bombay, Victoria Terminus. } | D. 9-50 | 29-35 |
| | A 9-20 | 23- 0 | | A 10-30 | 21-15 |

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 20th of May, 1901.

OWING to much evident CONFUSION and MISREPRESENTATION that exists in the matter, we beg to state that we have NOT the slightest CONNECTION whatsoever with the Firm of Wine Merchants, now in Liquidation, trading under the name of B. SMYTH and Co., Ltd., (or B. Smith and Co.)

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LIMITED,
J. STANLEY-SMITH,
Managing Director.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. per annum for the period ending December 31st, 1900, will be paid on and after MAY 31st, 1901, to the Preference Shareholders on the Register at this date.

By Order,
J. STANLEY-SMITH,
Managing Director.

May, 25th, 1901.

THE BOMBAY FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1901, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1900.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To pass the following Special Resolution, viz., That the words "so far as practicable or as deemed convenient by the Board "be inserted between the word "up" and the word "to" occurring in the second line of Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that the words "or in the case of the first statement, from the commencement of the Company," occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the said Article be deleted.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th May to 18th June 1901, both days inclusive.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS,
BOOKSELLERS, &c., 147, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Curzon's Speeches, 1898-1901 | 6 | 0 |
| Sells (Rev. E.) Essays on Islam | 3 | 12 |
| Studies of the Mind and Art of Robert Browning. By J. Fotheringham | 5 | 4 |
| Brook's (S.) Tennyson : His Art and Relation to Modern Life. 2 Vols. | 3 | 12 |
| Fraser's Literary History of India | 10 | 0 |
| Hyde's (Douglas) Literary History of Ireland. | 10 | 0 |
| Wendell's (Barrett) Literary History of America | 10 | 0 |
| Graham's Tables and Charts of Indian History, Chronological and Geneological, with Summary | 2 | 13 |

BRITISH EMPIRE SERIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India. By Sir Raymond West | 4 | 2 |
| British Africa | 4 | 2 |
| British America | 4 | 2 |
| Australasia | 4 | 2 |
| Ranade's (M. G.) Maratha History, Vol. I | 2 | 4 |
| Roger's Industrial and Commercial History of England | 4 | 12 |
| Lecky's Map of Life | 6 | 0 |
| Hunter's (W. W.) History of India, Vol. I. ... | 10 | 2 |
| " " " Vol. II. | 9 | 0 |
| Nasmith's Cotton Mill Construction | 3 | 8 |
| Donkin's Text Book of Gas, Oil, and Air Engines | 18 | 0 |
| Thompson's Art Anatomy of Animals | 22 | 8 |
| My Autobiography (a Fragment). By Max Muller | 7 | 0 |
| Nash's (V.) The Great Famine and its Causes (India) | 3 | 12 |
| Bosanquet's Philosophical Theory of the State. | 7 | 8 |
| Charles Bradlaugh : Record of his Life and Work | 4 | 12 |
| Gladstone (1809-1898), a Character Sketch by Stead | 2 | 0 |
| The Queen and the Empire. By Stead | 3 | 2 |
| Notables of Britain, an Album of Portraits and Autographs | 3 | 12 |
| McCarthy's (J.) Modern England Before the Reform Bill | 3 | 2 |
| Douglas on China | 3 | 2 |
| McCarthy's (J.) Modern England Under Queen Victoria | 3 | 2 |
| Modern Spain. By Martin A. S. Hume | 3 | 2 |
| Modern Italy. By P. Orsi | 3 | 2 |
| Norway. By H. H. Boyese | 3 | 2 |
| England 100 years ago, or Dawn of the 19th Century | 2 | 8 |
| The Peoples and Politics of the Far East. By H. Norman | 5 | 4 |
| Recipes for the Million | 1 | 8 |
| Shakspeare : The Man (an attempt to find traces of the Dramatist's Personal Character in his Dramas.) By Goldwin Smith | 1 | 12 |
| Baboo English as 'tis Writ | 0 | 10 |
| Clayden's England under Beaconsfield | 3 | 12 |
| New English Poetry Book. Edited by E. E. Speight | 0 | 14 |
| Selection from Tennyson. By E. E. Speight ... | 0 | 14 |
| Do. do. Wordsworth By do. ... | 0 | 7 |
| Wordsworth's 'Prelude' as a study of Education | 0 | 14 |
| Wilson's After Five Years in India | 3 | 12 |
| Story of the Empire Series. Edited by H. A. Kennedy ..... each | 1 | 2 |
| Rise of the Empire. By W. Besant. | | |
| Story of India By D. C. Boulger. | | |
| The Story of Australia. By F. L. Shaw. | | |
| The Story of Canada. By H. A. Kennedy. | | |
| The Story of South Africa. | | |
| New Zealand. By W. P. Reeves. | | |
| The Story of the West Indies. | | |
| The Story of the West Africa. By M. H. Kingsley. | | |
| The Story of Egypt By Worsford. | | |
| The Story of the Uganda Protectorate. By Genl. F. T. Lugard. | | |
| Law of Gambling in British India. By S. G. Velinker (Just published) | 3 | 4 |

HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic.

It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8

FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

GAZDAR BROTHERS,

PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from

KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 a., large size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.**

POLO ! POLO ! ! POLO ! ! ! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims. Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

NEW NOVELTY in TEA-SET, 21 Pieces in porcelain China, each piece decorated with Royal Standards. Price Rs. 9-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

MONEY advanced up to Rs. 10,00,000. SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES for SALE in Bombay, Bandora, Lanauli, Matharan and along line of Railway. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

RE. 1 PER DOZEN.—ABRATED LIME-TTA JUICE, made from pure Limes, a cooling and pleasant drink, specially suited for the Hot weather.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CINEMATOGRAPH at home : with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BARAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gerseppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DREN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. USBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS : Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the L. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 29 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Soirees attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal receiv ed by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality, Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from F. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS, No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILLE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSJA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 38 pages of the "Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Landed Property on the Elphinstone Land Estate which was ADVERTISED to take place on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, has been POSTPONED until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cup-boards, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stand, mirror almira, clothes press, 2 sofas, 4 arm and 4 without arm chairs by Roberts, "bungalow" piano, crockery ware, copper utensils, 24 pairs Oxford shoes, strong and reliable machine made.

1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. White, ex. s. s. Clan Ferguson—

J. F. W. 3127—1 cask earthenware consisting of dinner and tea sets, etc,

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 Gent's "James" bicycle with free wheel and G. and J. tyres.

1 light victoria in good order.

1 second-hand strong built brougham.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 high-wheeled dog-cart.

By order of Messrs. B. M. Patkar and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned, 10 new "Sterling" Gents' bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, No. 7 top floor, next to Singer Manufacturing Co. above Messrs. Gaddum and Co's offices the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, picture, sewing machine, ebonized grand iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co. (expressly built for India) in very good order, six chamber revolver, cartridges, mahogany crockery dresser, etc., etc., the property of C. B. ROBINSON Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of which few pieces are by John Roberts, platedware, crockery, and glassware, ebonized square piano by Rose and Co. gent's bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc., the property of Dr. T. D. W. GILLESPIE.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe, very valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, made by Madrai Carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, side-board with pure glass dumbwaiters, easy, low and light chairs, telescopic dining table for 12 persons, dining room chairs, drawing room cabinets and tables, new design and single and double bedsteads, single and double almyras with bevelled mirror doors, wardrobes with tiled and China panels, book cases, revolving top office table, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Marris Hill the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one square piano &c. &c., the property of L. MCALLISTER Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND MANGALORE TILED AND CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS.

Under Instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the three houses Nos 28, 22, 55, to 59 situate at Pir Khan Lane.

Also all the building materials together with large minton tiled and corrugated iron sheds of the stable of Messrs Abdool Rehman Mirza and Co at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs Treacher and Co's shop.

Now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 90, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, dining room, office, dressing and wash hand tables with marble top, brass and iron single and double wash stands, bedsteads, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, Hink's, Ditmar's and Messenger's hanging, bracket and table lamps, rich glass and crockery ware, rich Hyderabad carpets, one handsome strong built rubber tyred cabriolet, two gentlemen's saddles, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants &c., &c. The property of Heugh S. Symons Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, next to Sassoon House, and opposite Lady's Gymkhana the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, dining room, office, dressing, wash hand, and dressing tables, teak and blackwood cupboards and almyras, single and double iron bedsteads and baba cradles, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one 6 Chambers revolver in case by E. M. Reilly and Co., one handsome strong built victoria, one handsome strong bay water gelding, sets of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. I. P. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., &c., &c., the property of Mrs. H. BLANCHARD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 78 Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved house-hold furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornament, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., &c. The property of Lieutenant T. King, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Bungalow," Princes Dock, Bombay, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, and mahogany plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie, &c., rich glass and crockeryware, Dresden, China, and Indian drawing-room and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian rugs, carpets, China cane chairs, bamboo stands, sueroid, an assortment of choice and rare plants in tubes and pots, China flower vases, stands, garden tools, grey Arab horse, rubber-tyred English-built Victoria in very good order, one strong second-hand victoria, &c., &c., property of Captain J. HAND, Superintendent Victoria and Prince's Docks.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1898, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pensions and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A, and which said piece is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the northwest by land of Babajee Angria or Nanoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphin stone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road ; and,

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,233 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pensions and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi, Bhasker Krishna Govind and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease dated the 29th day of August, 1883 and made between Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormarjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1833, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 200, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land and together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, May 27th, 1901

# THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

## SPECIALITIES..

**BRANDIES.**
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

**WHISKIES.**
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

**WINES.**
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tatticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited,)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON, |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SANFRANCISCO, |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEWYORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ ,, |
| ,, 1 Year | 5 ,, |
| ,, 6 Months | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 8 Months | 4 ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## BANKS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PIN

## NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th May, 1901.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ALIBHOY HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMED BHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOORODDIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charges the 7th Defendant Motamary Nagenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in respect of any decree will order, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamutbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 5 9 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a passers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

### THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.


### A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 marks,

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 18,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz;

The highest prize will be event. 500,000 Marks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Premium | of | 300,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 300,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 150,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 75,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes | of | 70,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 65,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 60,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 55,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes | of | 50,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 40,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 30,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 20,000 | Marks |
| 13 Prizes | of | 10,000 | Marks |
| 56 Prizes | of | 5,000 | Marks |
| 103 Prizes | of | 3,000 | Marks |
| 156 Prizes | of | 2,000 | Marks |
| 3 Prizes | of | 1,500 | Marks |
| 612 Prizes | of | 1,000 | Marks |
| 1320 Prizes | of | 500 | Marks |
| 20 Prizes | of | 250 | Marks |
| 76 Prizes | of | 200 | Marks |
| 36043 Prizes | of | 163 | Marks |
| 9992 Prizes | of | 150, 148, 115, 100 M. | |
| 10880 Prizes | of | 78, 45, 21 Marks | |

In all 59,000 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 60,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 65,000 in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

18 shill. for a full ticket.
9 " for a half ticket.
4 " 6d. for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittence of money can be made by English Banknotes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Orders.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 1-16 = unchgd.
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 = —1-4 do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = do
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£63 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London .....27 7-16 = — 1-16
" New York .....59 3-4 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...25·18 1-2 = unchanged
Do. New York .....4·83 1-4 = do.
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent = do.
Do. Short London Bills...3 3-4 do = —1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 do = — 1-8
Silver to Bombay..... £50,000
Silver to Calcutta ..... £20,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Spot 4 11-32. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port ..... | 13,000 | bales. |
| Do. last year ..... | 5,500 | " |
| Exports to Great Britain..... | 8,000 | " |
| Do. Continent ..... | 3,000 | " |
| Mid.-Uplands..... | 8 1-8 | " |
| Futures, month of Aug. ..... | 7·23 = | plus 2 |
| Do. Do. Dec. ..... | 6·94 = | —1 |

Liverpool.—Holidays until Tuesday.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. | 55,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ..... | 22,000 |
| " Continent ..... | 58,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..... | 400,000 |
| Do at Interior Ports..... | 400,000 |

Freight.—Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 12s. 6d.
Linseed 54, May-June, Amsterdam sellers.

Tone steady.

Arrivals.—Independant and Southport.

EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

We have no changes to report in this market. Business has been done to a small extent at current rates and we hear of no concessions available, we quote.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ..... | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| " Demand ..... | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| 3 months' Credits ..... | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| " Francs ..... | 169 3-4 |
| 30 days' sight Hongkong..... | 145 1-2 |
| " Shanghai ..... | 198 |
| " Japan ..... | 147 |
| English bar silver ready ..... | 74- |
| Do. - forward..... | 73-14 |
| English bar gold ready ..... | 24—1-3 |
| Mint gold ready ..... | 23—10 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has remained unchanged throughout the day with a limited business passing at 94.14 for cash and settlement of 31st instant and 95.2 for 1st July.

The following are the latest returns published.

15th May.—PAPER CURRENCY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total note circulation ..... | Rs. | 28,35,94,830 |
| Gold Reserve..... | " | 8,53,83,510 |
| Silver Reserve ..... | " | 9,38,72 978 |
| Silver held as security ..... | " | 43,38,396 |

10th May.—RUPEE PAPER: ENFACEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Enfaced from India ..... | 7,70,500 |
| Deducted on London Register ..... | 53,59,500 |
| Total held in Europe ..... | 21,76,99 534 |

14th May.—CASH BALANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve Treasury Bombay ..... | | 1,25,62,938 |
| Do. do. | Calcutta..... | 1,95,91,862 |
| Do. do. | Madras ..... | 92,29,468 |
| | Total | 4,13,84,268 |

COTTON.

This being the settling day for Bhownugger and Westerns Suttas there has been some excitement in the market. In the Cotton Trades Association the rate for good Bhownugger was fixed at Rs. 172. While in the Bombay Cotton Exchange Rs. 180 was the price fixed. As most of the Sutta contracts have been made on Exchange terms the latter price rules the market. There has been a great deal of gambling over to-day's settlement in good Bhawnugger, and quite lately delivery orders have been offered for sale by the bears at about Rs. 160, while on the same day purchases were made by the bills at Rs. 183. With regard to the Westerns settlement the rate fixed by the C. T. A. is Rs. 197 and by the Exchange Rs. 196. There has been nothing done by Shippers to-day and Mills have only bought to a very moderate extent. Prices are practically unchanged.

SEEDS.

The market is steadier with a better demand all round, and a fair amount of business has been transacted for ready shipment. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed..... | Rs. 9-9 to 9-10. |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore..... | " 6-5 to 6-6. |
| " Yellow " ..... | " 7-5 to 7-7. |
| Poppy seed..... | " 8-4 |
| Castor seed ..... | " 32-12 to 33. |
| Delni Wheat..... | " 4-10-6 |

FREIGHT.

The market remains quiet but steady. The steamer "Ville de Tamatave" has arrived in ballast and has been declared for Havre and Dunkirk ready loading. May rates have been offering for Dunkirk at 14s. which have been put through. The steamer Ville de Majunga early July has been fixed at 13·. 3d. for Havre and Dunkirk. Business has been done for Havre Dunkirk, July shipment at 13s. 6d. for seeds.

Receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 24th May.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 7,976 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 6,170 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 18,703 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 23,042 " |
| Gingelly seed ..... | 4,533 " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 6,001 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 97 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 3,724 " |
| Rice ..... | 368 " |
| Myrabollams ..... | 740 " |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st May as compared with the statement of 14th May:—

| LIABILITIES. | May 14. Rs. A. P. | May 21. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up ..... | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,03,50,000 0 0 | 1,03,50,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c..... | 1,76,11,357 4 6 | 1,94, 9,461 1 3 |
| Other Deposits, &c. ..... | 6,37,50,746 1 8 | 6,22,04,970 11 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ..... | 3,31,699 11 8 | 2,19,9·5 3 2 |
| Sundries ..... | 20,43,111 12 9 | 20 72 651 12 3 |
| Rs.... | 11,40,91,824 14 5 | 11,02,77,058 11 10 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ..... | 51,52,453 0 0 | 52,57,486 0 0 |
| Other authorised Investmts. | 73,30,351 0 0 | 73,95,856 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities .... | 3,20,91,254 9 0 | 3,22,86,163 4 7 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. .. | 2,03,75,495 15 11 | 1,93,85,476 5 2 |
| Bills discounted, &c.. .... | 2,66,19,474 3 1 | 1,95,51,662 11 3 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 12,50,995 7 10 | 14,37,181 2 7 |
| Bullion ..... | 3,410 6 5 | 2,408 3 11 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 16,11,959 7 2 | 16,11,499 14 8 |
| Stamps ..... | 13,079 2 1 | 13,823 7 4 |
| Sundries ..... | 8,81,240 5 1 | 8,77,861 12 7 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office .. | 96,42,479 6 4 | 97,98,857 2 1 |
| Do. at Branches .... | 1,50,49,721 15 6 | 1,23,77,682 11 8 |
| Rs.... | 11,40,91,824 14 5 | 11,02,77,058 11 10 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office... | 6,·6,613 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches..... | 15,55,284 | Dec. |
| Other Deposits..... | 15,45,776 | Dec. |
| Post Bills ..... | 1,11,514 | Dec. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments ..... | 7,10,539 | Inc. |
| Loans ..... | 1,94,819 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit..... | 12,88,933 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills ..... | 10,67,812 | Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 1,56,383 | Inc. |
| Cash at Branches..... | 26,72,033 | Dec. |

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending, 17th and 18th May:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital-paid-up..... | 60,00,000 | 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 22,00,000 | 0 0 |
| Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 33,15,532-4-5 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 23,05,608-12-8 } | 61,23,141 | 1 1 |
| Other Dep at Head Office and Branches... | 255,19,070 | 15 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. ..... | 90,355 | 13 8 |
| Sundries ..... | 7,67,374 | 0 10 |
| Total..... | 407,00,441 | 15 6 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities..... | 50,88,231 | 13 11 |
| Other authorised Investments ..... | 5,63,219 | 8 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised Securities ..... | 81,91,373 | 10 7 |
| Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities..... | 63,48,591 | 12 9 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..... | 88,07,618 | 6 7 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | 7,58,838 | 11 4 |
| Bullion..... | 4,891 | 8 2 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 9,75,632 | 12 2 |
| Stamps..... | 12,643 | 8 0 |
| Sundries ..... | 1,30,495 | 1 7 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a ..... | 38,78,406 | 13 1 |
| Total.....Rs. | 407,00,441 | 15 6 |

a Including 40,600 Sovereigns Rs. 6,09,125-0-0

Ratio for Demand Loans 8 per cent. Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand 39 82.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bank Holiday: Whit Monday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Mouse Deer (Tragulus memmina) and a young Indian Antelope (Antelops cervicasra) have been presented to the Zoo by Messrs. Kazi Abdul Kurim and K. Ringger, respectively.

SUICIDE OF A SHIP'S ENGINEER.—Captain Peancellier of the S. S. Ville de Tamatave, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from La Reunion, reports that the fourth engineer of the ship committed suicide by hanging himself in the stokehold on the 18th instant. The engineer was in bad health, and being despondent, committed suicide.

"THE EMPRESS."—The last issue of "The Empress" contains many pictures of interest to people in the Western Presidency, but apart from these this illustrated journal possesses many other good features which should ensure its popularity. It contains an excellent photographic group of the Bombay Standing Committee, scenes during the Mohurram festival, portraits of the new Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit and the deceased baronet, all of which were reproduced from pictures made by those excellent artists—Raja Deen Dayal and Sons.

FATALITY ON A STEAMER.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Gopal Guman, a Hindu labourer, aged 18. It appeared that on Friday evening last the deceased was working on the s. s. Chindwara, now lying in the Bombay harbour. When he fell accidentally from a height of about 15 feet. He received internal injuries, and was badly cut about the head. He was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—In Trinity Street, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Joaquim Coutinho, a painter, aged 50 years. On the night of the 19th instant the deceased was walking along the Girgaum Road, when a buffalo came cauterring up the road facing him. The deceased tried to get out of the way, but the buffalo butted him in the stomach and knocked him down. He was stunned and bled from the nose. He was taken by a friend to the hospital, where he died on Saturday from internal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Rama Krishna, a dock labourer, aged fifty years. On Wednesday morning the deceased along with other labourers was loading coal on board the Government Dockyard. He took a basket of coal from the godown and walked along a plank projecting from the wharf over a prow. While he was about to empty the basket, he overbalanced and fell headlong on the side of the prow and then into the water. He was taken out and removed to the hospital, where he died from fracture of the vault of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. A. W. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdool Kader, a Mahomedan boiler-maker in Sir Dinsha Petit Mill, was charged with committing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Athavle, pleader, represented the accused; while Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, held a watching brief on behalf of the agents of the mill. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the 28th April last Syed Hussain and Syed Hyder, two Mahomedan boys were cleaning the boiler of the mill, when through the alleged negligence of the accused a valve was opened and the two lads were terribly scalded. They were conveyed to hospital, but succumbed to their injuries. Accused was committed to the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court. On the application of Mr. Athavle, accused was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 250.

PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The sixth annual meeting of the Parsi Mutual Life Assurance Association, Limited, was held on Saturday last at its registered office, Dhobi Talao. Mr. H. C. Ashburner was in the chair. The report for the year ending 31st December 1900, submitted for adoption, stated that the total number of members during the year was 1230, of whom 14 were new members. 251 members having failed to pay the necessary premiums, were declared defaulters. It is not surprising that there were so many defaulters, when it is taken into consideration that the majority of the members are of the poor class, who find it difficult on account of famine and want of employment even to maintain themselves. The reserve fund amounts to Rs. 50,548-4-3. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. Three members of the Managing Committee, namely, Dastur Kaikhosharu Jamaspji, Mr. P. B. Patra and Mr. C. F. Merchant, who retired by rotation were re-elected. Messrs Dorabji Hormusji and R. E. Mistry were appointed auditors for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 100 each. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.... | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| B Manavi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ..... | 9 | 4 | 34 |
| C Mazgot, Dhobi Talao, Parelwady Bhaiksawar, Kamathipura Talao and Kumbharwada ..... | 14 | 15 | 43 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ..... | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwari, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 4 | 7 | 41 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli..... | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and Unknown hospitals..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 3 | 23 |
| Total ..... | 34 | 38 | 173 |
| Same date last year..... | 33 | 24 | 2.0 |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.... | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| B Manavi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..... | 0 | 5 | 34 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ..... | 9 | 6 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ..... | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwari, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..... | 3 | 11 | 35 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worlee ..... | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hor. tals..... | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| Total..... | 24 | 30 | 144 |
| Total plague deaths to date.... | 95,927 | 83,142 | |
| Same date last year ..... | 58 | 29 | 213 |

BANDRA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Friday, and 1 attack and no deaths on Saturday.

### PLAGUE VACCINE.

THE statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the fortnight ending Friday, 24th May:—

| Date. | Where and to whom sent. | Doses. |
|---|---|---|
| | Bombay Presidency. | |
| 14th May | Medical Officer in charge H M Common, Prison..... | 33 |
| | South Australia. | |
| 14th April | Adelaide, Chief Secretary ..... | 102 |
| | China. | |
| 22nd May | Shanghai, The Health Officer, Shanghai Municipality..... | 1,001 |
| | Seychelles (Islands). | |
| 22nd May | Seychelles, The Medical Officer to the Government of Seychelles..... | 502 |
| | Assam. | |
| 23rd May | Goalpara, The Civil Surgeon, Goalpara ..... | 51 |
| | Total sent out during the fortnight under report ..... | 1,693 |
| | Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above ..... | 3,51,515 |
| | Total sent out up to 31st December 1900 ..... | 20,36,549 |
| | Grand Total..... | 23,79,756 |

### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND BOMBAY.

IN publishing the accounts of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund for the financial year ending 31st March 1901, the Committee desire again to express their entire satisfaction with the supervision of the Nursing Institution by the Sisters of the All Saints Community, and at the same time to express their gratification that the Order of Honorary Serving Sister of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem had been conferred on Sister Mary Edith for services rendered by the Sisterhood in nursing the Plague epidemics of 1897-1898.

A similar honor was conferred on Nurse Leavers formerly of the Private Nursing Staff, and on Nurse Parsons, a Senior Nurse in the Hospital.

The Committee again thank the European community of Bombay for so generously contributing towards the erection of the additional Quarters, which though only completed in March were sufficiently advanced to allow of the Nurses of the Private Nursing Staff—for whom they were specially built—occupying them on New Year's Day.

The actual cost is estimated at about Rs. 45,500, which shews a saving of about Rs. 9,500 on the original estimates.

In order to meet the outlay it was decided to reinvest a portion of the Provident Fund Moneys in the building, and 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper to the extent of about Rs. 11,000 was sold out at a profitable rate and temporarily invested in the New Quarters at 5 per cent. per annum.

A sum of Rs. 7,000 was required to pay off the balance due to the Public Works Department—who erected the building—and this money was advanced, and out of the donations received, nearly Rs. 2,000 of this have been paid back.

The New Quarters have proved an unqualified success being thoroughly sanitary, well ventilated and lighted, and owing to the generosity of the public, sufficient money has been collected to defray the cost of providing them with the necessary furniture, crockery and linen, &c.

Owing to the increased number of patients daily treated it was found imperative to increase the ward staff of nurses; this meant necessarily increased expenditure, in view of which the Committee decided to approach Government with the object of receiving an enhanced annual grant, but so far no reply has been received.

It is estimated that the cost of the up-keep of the present Ward Staff of Nurses totals not less than Rs. 23,000 per annum towards which the Government contributes Rs. 10, 200.

The Private Nursing Staff is self-supporting, and the fees received this season exceed by some Rs. 3,530 those of last year.

During the year Major Hojel, who had been Resident Surgeon for a number of years was transferred, and his place taken by Captain Burnett.

THE REPORT OF THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE.

March 1900—March 1901.

During the past year the Hospital Staff has experienced great strain and undergone much hard work, owing to the patients in the Men's Wards having largely increased.

There has not been a proportionate increase in the Women's hospital, but the task of nursing there is more arduous owing to the closeness of the atmosphere and heat, especially at night when the work is most trying.

We are in consequence frequently obliged to make changes in the Staff, or send the nurses away for rest.

It has for some time been recognised that one nurse on night duty on each floor of the Hospital was insufficient, as it often happened there were patients requiring constant watching at the extreme ends of the wards.

Accordingly in October last the night watch was doubled, the second nurse being either a junior or probationer; this plan has answered well and has made all requirements.

It has become especially important to arrange this since the erection of the hydraulic lift, which completely divides the verandah making it impossible for one nurse to see both wards.

This additional night nurse on each floor has caused an increased number on the Staff.

We have as asked for some time ago, also provided a sister to take charge in the Women's and Children's Wards.

The Hospital Staff now consists of 34 nurses in all, and includes 1 night Superintendent, 11 Senior, 12 Junior Nurses, and 10 Probationers.

During the year 24 probationers have been taken on trial, of these 5 left, not being sufficiently strong for the work and life of a nurse 4 were sent away being unsuitable, and 15 remained and promise to make good nurses.

We have this year again taken up the supervision of the nursing in the European Plague Wards, at first putting in our own nurses from the Private Nursing Staff, but in February it was arranged to work these wards with outside nurses.

The results of the examinations this year have been very good, as many as 11 have passed out and joined the Private Nursing Staff, but we have been obliged to retain 3 to help in the Hospital Wards for a few months.

Captain Burnett, our Resident Medical Officer, kindly consented to undertake the Nurses' Examination.

Several nurses have availed themselves during the year of the permission to spend their leave at Khandala and thoroughly appreciated the privilege.

In May 1900 the Nursing of additional quarters for the Private Nursing Staff was commenced, and in January 1901 the nurses moved into them and thoroughly appreciate the change, as the bungalow is a real home, and no money was ever better expended than in providing this long looked-for and much-needed accommodation for our hard-working Private Staff.

The actual members of the Private Nursing Staff are 18, although the number of names on the list has been 24, but two have married, one went to England on expiration of agreement, and one is leaving us shortly from ill-health. Nurse Greatham, however, has rejoined recently, and another nurse who has been working in the North-West Provinces will be joining us in May.

In June last we lost through cholera Nurse Warren. She had just completed her four years with us; she was a most valuable nurse and excellent worker, and much loved by all on the Staff.

The Private Nursing Staff nursed during the year 224 cases, one of which—that of the little Prince of Udaipur—being of the unusual length of nine months,—24 cases were midwifery, and 5 plague.

One of our nurses formerly on the Private Nursing Staff is now at the front in South Africa and on the Army Nursing Reserve.

Two are working in Private Nursing Homes in England, and we are glad to hear that the application of one for the Indian Nursing Service has been approved, and her name registered for an appointment.

It is very re-assuring to find that our Nurses are thus making their way in other countries, and that most favourable reports reach us of their work and conduct.

SISTER-IN-CHARGE.
St. George's Hospital.

Certificate of Physician-in-Charge, St. George's Hospital.

To THE HONORARY SECRETARY, NURSING FUND.

The nursing has been carried on by the Sisters of All Saints in a most praiseworthy manner, the sick being carefully attended to during the year.

H. W. BOYD, F.R.C.S.I.,
LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Physician-in-Charge,
St. George's Hospital.

Dated 31st March.

In addition to the donations and subscriptions enumerated I have to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:—

| Proceeds of performance Jehangir for furnishing additional quarters ..... | Rs. 1,027 | a. p. 4 6 |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Hormusji Dhunjibhoy ..... | 110 | 0 0 |
| Officers R I M S Clive ..... | 200 | 0 0 |
| Mr J Saunders Slater ..... | 100 | 0 0 |
| Mr Edward Thomas ..... | 50 | 0 0 |
| Mr J J Heaton, I C S ..... | 30 | 0 0 |
| Mr C H Hill, I C S ..... | 30 | 0 0 |
| Mr W P Symonds, I C S ..... | 30 | 0 0 |
| Messrs Longmans Green & Company ..... | 25 | 0 0 |
| Mr L J Robertson ..... | 25 | 0 0 |
| Mr H W Harter ..... | 25 | 0 0 |
| Mr Charles Brown..... | 20 | 0 0 |
| Mr T H Moore..... | 20 | 0 0 |
| Mr H B Tauroura ..... | 10 | 0 0 |
| Mr Silas E Sassoon..... | 15 | 0 0 |
| " R " ..... | 15 | 0 0 |
| Mr Percy Fischer ..... | 10 | 0 0 |
| Mr R M Watson Smyth..... | 10 | 0 0 |
| Mr E L Barton..... | 10 | 0 0 |

F. A. REDDIE,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.

WE understand that small-pox is very prevalent at Kalimpong and in the villages on the Sikkim frontier. Dr. MacDonald of the Scotch Mission has had his time fully occupied in preventing the spread of this dread disease, but the natives strongly oppose vaccination at this season of the year. A death from small-pox occurred in the family of the Raja of Sikkim a short time ago and its members are consequently in mourning.

THE granite monument which was arranged for has now been erected over the grave of the late Mr. W. B. Mactavish, first President of the Caledonian Society, in the Scotch Cemetery. The subscriptions for the Memorial amounted to Rs. 1,254 and the total expenses to Rs. 1,128·9-9, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 125-6-3. This amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the Caledonian Society to be dealt with by the Committee.

### INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

THE final forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1900-1901.

Character of the season.—During June and July 1900 rain was deficient; but the falls in August and September were copious, those in the latter month being abnormally heavy. Heavy rain again fell in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions during the second week of October. The winter rains which commenced in the third week of December, were excessive and continued with short intervals till the end of February, which month was very cloudy.

Area.—As explained in the forecast on the wheat crop no crop statements have been received this year from most districts owing to the employment of the patwaris on census work. An estimate of the area sown with linseed and rapeseed has therefore been made for the province on the basis of the information furnished by selected Zamindars. No mathematical accuracy can be claimed for the estimate, which is based on imperfect materials; but it is the best that can be offered in the circumstances.

The area under linseed harvested in 1899, which had recovered largely from the fall in the preceding year of famine was as high as 519,461 acres. In 1899 it dropped to 433,728 acres and in 1900 to 357,880 acres; the decline in the latter year being due to the dryness of the land on which oilseeds are ordinarily sown after an autumn crop. During the present year moisture was ample at seed-time and a larger area than last year appears to have been devoted to the oilseed crops. The estimated total area, under linseed this year amounts to 448,300 acres, showing an increase since last year of 90,320 acres or 25 per cent. As compared with the quinquennial and decennial averages the present year's area shows a drop of 4 and 21 per cent. respectively. The increase in Banda, Allahabad, Jhansi and Basti, where linseed is largely grown and for which districts crop statements have been received, amounts to 22,842 acres.

The area under rapeseed too had shrunk largely during the preceding two years, and last year it stood at 70,180 acres. For the present year it is estimated at 94,180 acres, showing an increase of 17,950 acres or 23 per cent, as compared with the last year's figures. It closely approximates to the average area of the preceding five years but is 19 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years.

The above estimates relate to the areas of linseed and rapeseed when sown unmixed. These crops are also very largely grown in combination with other crops but in the absence of crop statements no estimate can be hazarded of the area on which they have been so grown.

Condition.—Owing to heavy rain which marked the close of the monsoon the soil was very moist when the linseed and rapeseed crops were put into the ground. The winter rains were unusually heavy and continuous, and caused fungoid diseases, which appeared in almost all districts. The Rohilkhand divivision, Naini Tal and the adjoining districts of Oudh, where winter oilseeds are grown to an appreciable extent, escaped almost unharmed and the yield has been good. Elsewhere, including Bundelkhand and the Gorakhpur division where linseed and rapeseed are very extensively grown, injury from disease has been very severe and the yield is hardly more than half the normal crop; in these localities the seed is discoloured.

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of pure linseed amounts to 75,780 tons, showing an increase of 2,513 tons over the last year's estimate in consequence of the enhanced acreage, which is believed to have been sown. The estimated outturn of pure rapeseed amounts to 24,030 tons as compared with 21,180 tons estimated last year. These figures do not include the yield of the oilseeds crops which are sown in combination with other rabi crops and for which no estimate can be made.

Prices and trade.—Owing to the failure of the crops in famine stricken provinces

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UNPARALLELED.

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Apply personally to the
PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING, MONDAY 27TH MAY, 1901.

EXCEPT ON MONDAY, 27th instant (when only one game will be played), two matches in the above tournament will be played each evening (Sunday excepted), till TUESDAY, 4th June, on the "Oval and Cooperage" Hockey Grounds, respectively.
Final Match about 6th June.

Each game to commence at 5-10 P.M.

Entrance to Enclosures,
Season Tickets, Rs. 3.
Daily ticket (admissible for one game only) Annas 8.

Season tickets can be obtained from the "Manager, Bombay Gymkhana," or on the Grounds themselves, on any day throughout the tournament.

NOTE.—The Match or Matches to be played on the following evening will be published daily in the three daily papers:—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"TIMES OF INDIA."
AND
"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
under "Sporting Intelligence."
(Signed.)
L. W. D. EVERETT,
P. F. FISCHER,
Joint Hon. Secs.

Bombay 23rd May 1901.

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TRICHINOPOLY
CHEROOTS.

'Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
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Very finest obtainable.

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MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Saturday: Pressure has given way very rapidly at Akyab and the depression in the Bay has apparently intensified and is approaching the Arakan Coast. It is probably a storm of moderate intensity and has given heavy rain at Akyab and general rain over the whole of Burma. Akyab has received four inches, Minbu and Kindat two inches, Bhamo one and a half inches. Rain has also fallen in north Madras, Vizagapatam reporting a fall of two inches, and light local showers have fallen in Assam, North Bengal, Malabar and Mysore. Storm will probably continue to advance in a northerly or north-easterly direction and cross the Arakan Coast during the next 24 hours. Temperature is below normal over the greater part of Upper India, of Madras and of Burma and is in excess in Assam, Bengal and Central India. The barometer has fallen in North-West India and in the Persian Gulf and weather may become unsettled in North-West India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 25TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk fall of pressure at Calicut a brisk rise at Secundarabad and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Mysore. Gradients are moderate to slight.
Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in Rajputana and at Jhansi, Jubbulpore and Raipur, southerly at Rajkot, Saugor and Nagpur and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Calcutta, Belgaum, Sholapur, Dwarka, Rajkot and Jamnagar and fresh to light elsewhere.
The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° in excess of normal in Rajputana and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhavnagar and Malegaon and 5° in defect at Coimbatore. The minimum is from 5° to 10° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Cuddapah, Secunderabad and Masulipatam and 6° in excess at Cochin and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 53° at Bangalore.
Humidity shows a general rise at several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Sholapur and Surat.
Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Cuddapah, about three-quarters of an inch at Bangalore and Calicut, about a quarter of an inch at Mangalore, Masulipatam and Bellary, and very light showers at Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Madras.
Weather appears favourable for local thunderstorms with rain in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th May, 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches | 29·727 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... degrees | 87·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 79·4 |
| Dew Point ..... | 73·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·700 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 2·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees | 91·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 83·5 |
| General Directions of wind ..... WSW. W. | WSW |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles | 239 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year, 1900-1901:—

| | In the month of March 1901. GOLD. Rs. | SILVER. Rs. | TOTAL. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports ..... | 92,37,075 | 1,52,5*,183 | 2,44,95,258 |
| Exports ..... | 1,75,94,743 | 1,22,281 | 1,77,17,064 |
| Net Imports ..... | 83,57,705 | 1,51,35,902 | 67,78,194 |

| | To the end of the month of March, 1901, Progressive. GOLD Rs. | SILVER. Rs. | TOTAL. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports ..... | 11,89,80,197 | 12,67,81,321 | 21,57,61,518 |
| Exports ..... | 11,95,38,816 | 3,17,14,803 | 14,22,73,646 |
| Net Imports ..... | 81,21,381 | 5,50,66,821 | 10,31,88,172 |

Silver received and coined in the mints during the official year, 1900-1901:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Mar., 1901 ..... | 53,97,595 | 1,79,72,031 | 2,37,70,926 |
| To the end of the month of Mar. 1901 (Progressive) | 4,83,45,567 | 14,62,81,026 | 19,46,26,593 |

COINED AND EXAMINED.

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Mar. 1901 ..... | 72,00,020 | 1,35,39,240 | 2,07,39,260 |
| To the end of the month of Mar. 1901 (Progressive) | 6,11,76,456 | 13,26,71,917 | 19,41,51,103 |

## OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in May 1901 and Malwa opium pass duty in and to end of April 1901 compared with the Estimates:—

| | Latest Month. In May 1901. Bengal. | In April 1901. Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate ..... | 44,00,000 | 10,00,000 | 54,00,000 |
| Actual ..... | 51,95,125 | 1,78,000 | 53,73,125 |
| Better than Estimate .. | 10,95,125 | ..... | 5,73,125 |
| Worse than Estimate.. | ..... | 5,21,000 | ..... |

Two sale of Bengal Opium and one months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay,

| | To end of May 1901. Bengal | To end of April 1901. Bombay | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate ..... | 88,00,000 | 10,00,000 | 98,00,000 |
| Actual ..... | 1,04,32,050 | 4,76,000 | 1,13 08,050 |
| Better than Estimate.. | 20,32,050 | ..... | 15,08,050 |
| Worse than Estimate.. | ..... | 5,24,000 | ..... |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 21st May, 1901:—

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Amount to be remitted during 1901-02 ..... | 16,500,000 |
| 2. | Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 18th May 1901 ..... | 2,616,725 |
| 3. | Balance to be remitted from 19th May 1901 to 31st March 1902 ..... | 13,883,275 |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EAST—At Rosebank, Mercara, the wife of Henry Rulk East, twin boys.

DEATHS.

EVEZARD—May 17, at Kotagiri, Nilgiris, Major-General George Charles Evezard, late retired Bombay Staff Corps, aged 71 years.
JACKSON—May 1, at Westcliff-on-Sea, from acute spasmodic asthma, William Grierson, C S (retired), aged 47 years.
MOULD—May 21, at Lucknow, George Fullarton, the dearly loved infant son of Major and Mrs G T Mould, I M S, aged 7 months and 12 days.


KEMP'S LIST.

COMPLEXION PILULES.

*Prepared from a special recipe, and guaranteed to contain nothing of an injurious nature.*
*For those who suffer from pimples, boils, &c., they will be found most efficacious, speedily restoring the skin to its original smoothness.*

12 As. per Bottle of 72 Pilules.
Dose: One three times a day.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY MAY 27, 1901.


## WHITTLING AWAY THE ENEMY.

AT the close of the nineteenth month of the War it is not remarkable that there should be some anxiety as to when the end of the struggle will come. Questions to that effect appear to have been asked in Parliament and Mr. Brodrick the other evening told the House that every communication from Lord Kitchener proved that he was satisfied with the progress made in the pacification of the new colonies. Government was doing all it could to support Lord Kitchener and the Commander-in-Chief by judicious administration was hurrying on the conclusion of the War. The great area of the operations and the dispersion of the Boers tended to the prolongation of their pursuit, but the process of the exhaustion of the enemy was proceeding rapidly. In short, to use General Grant's phraseology the enemy is being whittled away. A military writer in comparing the break up of General Lee's force with that of the Boers reproduced Grant's reply to an inquisitive host wherein he said: "Well, Sir, I guess I knew I could whittle him away," and then explained that process in which the genuine Yankee indulges as a help to thoughtful meditation, in the same way that a Turk or a friar rolls his beads, all that is needed for it being a penknife and a piece of stick, from which the whittler cuts away slices till nothing is left to cut. "I had many more men than Lee had—I could always hold his line from end to end, and at the same time spare 30,000 men and more to turn his flank, and so he was obliged to fight and fall back, losing men every time. He could not make his losses good, while I had all the Federal States behind me, and so I whittled Lee's army down to less than 40,000 men." Lord Kitchener's mode of whittling observes our military contemporary is different, but the Boers cannot "hold the fort" much longer, we should think, than the end of next month, that is June. Mr. Brodrick did not commit himself to that opinion, nor would many people like to express themselves so positively. Still for a long time now we have pursued this process of exhausting the enemy and by a series of successes which have cost us little and the Boers much we have whittled down their army until it is of comparatively little strength. But day by day we realise how terribly the Intelligence Department erred in its estimate of the Boer forces. We have already in our custody as prisoners of war a greater number than the republics were declared capable of putting in the field. Yet each day adds to their total.

Almost every day comes news of more guns captured, more prisoners taken, more burghers surrendering in disgust. Yet there are commandoes here and there who apparently enjoy perfect safety and we read in the week's mail news that so little concerned was Delarey at the trend of events that he gave a ball the other day at Hartebeestefontein. There are commandoes still at large and although we imagined we had taken their last gun they are now found to have fifteen. These are said to have no ammunition. But doubtless the gunners know where to unearth a few serviceable rounds should circumstances suggest the utility. In trying to estimate when the process of whittling away the enemy is likely to be completed it is advisable to pass in review the Boers who are still known to be under arms. Beyers has between fifteen hundred and two thousand men in the neighbourhood of Leydsdorp and with him are Mr. Schalk Burger and other members of the late Transvaal administration. Between Leydsdorp and Roossenekal we have frequently heard of little bands of marauders. General Plumer is on the look-out for them in the Olifant's river valley. It is found necessary to keep General Kitchener's column at the junction of the Olifant's and Wilge rivers with General Blood at Middleburg and General Park at Lydenburg for there are in these localities numerous little bands of about three hundred each, too mobile to entrap and too powerful for mischief to ignore. Other parties are operating along the Delagoa Railway and it is known that Botha, Viljoen and Lukas Meyer's men have concentrated at Carolina, between Machadorp and Standerton. Further a correspondent tells us that in the neighbourhood of Carolina there is a fairly strong Boer force, with a few guns, under Fritz and Christian Botha, while another portion of Lukas Meyer's force is in the Vryheid district. In the South-Western Transvaal Delarey had recently a force of 5,000 men concentrated in a strong position. Taking the local reports as approximately correct it would appear that the following is the number of Boers still in the field in the Transvaal:—North of Roossenekal, 3,000; along the Delagoa Bay line, 1,500; south of that line and north of the Natal line, 7,000; under Delarey, 5,000. This would give 16,500 men in the field in the Transvaal, and agrees with the reports which come from Brussels. In the Orange river colony Fowrie and Piet Botha are still in the field, but we hear very little of their doings or of the counter-doings of our men. De Wet has not been in evidence for some time and it is believed he is on the way to Mafeking or else resting his men before embarking upon some new enterprise which shall stagger creation. Lord Methuen is expecting him. But whether he find him soon or not, it is very evident that the process of whittling can be but slow, slower than most people wish.

The loss of their cattle and sheep, of their pom-poms and Maxims, their stores, their pressing need of food and clothing, arms and money if it be added to the prospect of a winter campaign for which they are ill-provided, there is reason for supposing they will not be reluctant to surrender. Gladly would many of them exchange their liberty for the rest and security of St. Helena or the "waterless waste" at Ahmednagar. And at nights in the excellently equipped camp do the pious Boers thank Providence that the lines have fallen unto them in such pleasant places. Their brethren who are still at large are engaged in the most terrible and least satisfactory of warfare, a vagabond, fugitive guerilla warfare, in which they have no chance of success and no hope of glory. Lord Kitchener's judicious administration in which he has the full support of Government is based on the same fundamental principle as actuated the proceedings by Generals Sherman and Sheridan. He is well aware, as is Government also, that in order to hasten the conclusion of the War it is necessary to bring such pressure to bear on the enemy as will render the struggle intolerable. "We are not only fighting hostile armies, said General Sherman, "but a hostile people and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of War as well as their organised armies." The necessity for bringing deprivation and suffering to the doors of each and every one on the other side, was accentuated by General Sheridan, who maintained that reduction to poverty brings prayers for peace more surely and more quickly than does the destruction of human life. It is a process far more rapid in its developments than the mere whittling away of an army. Thus far we have been too lenient in our dealing with the guerrillas. There has been no destruction of property except in cases of glaring treachery. In America when an Engineer lieutenant was sniped General Grant ordered that every farm within a radius of five miles should be burnt and in his despatch recorded that he had "destroyed over two thousand farms filled with wheat and hay and farming implements." When the Shenandoah Valley was infested much as the Orange river railway is to-day it was devastated and reduced to a barren waste, and we find a writer in one of the current magazines who urges that we should do likewise, clearing the country on each side of the line for fifty miles which by laying waste an area of thirty thousand square miles would render raids upon the line, now so popular and so frequently successful, excessively dangerous operations. Whatever Lord Kitchener's plans may be we are not told, for the Press Censor is wisely still very wide awake. But there can be little doubt that the Commander-in-Chief realises that so far we have been too magnanimous to our enemies and too lenient in dealing with their offences.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.

THE struggle for industrial supremacy going on between England and America is causing the eyes of the world to converge on the methods adopted in these countries. There is no doubt American manufacturers have gained a much greater hold in the markets during the past two years, and it is well to look for the cause of such progress. A writer in the "Edinburgh Review" contrasts the merits of the American and British workman—to the advantage of the former, whom he says, although helped by climatic conditions, puts more brains into his work. He also suggests that the American workman realises more than the Englishman, that it is more profitable to maintain the highest standard of production than to scamp the work, and he realises all these advantages because his rate of pay is high enough to enable him to eat a large amount of meat. This is a peculiar argument, and perhaps not quite sound. It is doubtful whether the American can buy beef much cheaper than it is purchased in England or that the American mechanic eats more than his English brother. The American earns more money than an English workman, but it costs more to live in America than in England, just in the same way that an Englishman earns more in India than at home but has to spend it in maintaining his household. The last issue of the "Forum" contained the views of several leading American manufacturers, who affirm that labour troubles in England gave them the opportunity they were seeking. According to their views the American is as skilled as the British workman; he is steadier, takes a greater interest in his work, and is not imbued with the trade union idea of limiting the output of a machine in order to make work for additional men. It must be admitted there is some truth in these American views, and particularly the remarks applying to trades unions, which have undoubtedly wrought much harm to English industries.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

THOSE who have followed the wild transactions on the New York Stock Exchange will not be surprised to read of the panic which has recently taken place. The history of the speculation is given by the "New York Herald," which states that the fever of gambling arose through the operations of two syndicates contesting the right to control Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks. The Harriman clique acquired control of the Union Pacific, and sold that stock below par in the expectation of being able to buy again when the price dropped. Another clique in which Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. James Hill are concerned, quietly absorbed this stock. This was ultimately discovered, and the Harriman party re-bought Union Pacifics at any cost, and also, out of revenge, secured a large quantity of Northern Pacific stock, which the Morgan-Hill clique more or less controlled. Into this financial fray the public joined, with the result that thousands of persons have lost their all, and it is said that several millionaires will find their wealth but a fragment of that of former days after the settlement. On Friday, May 10th, Northern Pacifics opened at 170, were quoted at 1,000 within an hour, and closed at 160. Such speculation has never before been heard off, and naturally these enormous fluctuations had a very bad effect upon other securities. The position of many leading speculators was imperilled and also of several important banks. The scenes witnessed inside and outside the Stock Exchange are beyond description—men shrieked, women fainted, and brokers raged and fought with the attendants in their excitement. In all £10,000,000 was lost over Northern Pacific transactions. Such wild speculation cannot fail to work infinite harm to more conservative interests, but in many quarters it is considered this panic will give an effectual quietus to the speculative boom.

WHEN the Chinese Court returns to Pekin it will not find the people so tractable as when it fled. Questions of reform will be brought to its notice with less show of deference than heretofore. And a long programme of subjects to which attention will be directed has already been drawn up. Towards the preparation of this document the Viceroy of the Two Kuang has contributed very largely. In the memorial he is to present he will ask that the method of selecting officials shall be changed, and reforms in the method of collecting taxes and likin, the methods of criminal investigation, in the present standing of officials under the third rank and in the legal currency of the country. He will also suggest that the present colleges be converted into schools for the study of Western learning, the change of the official book repositories into translation bureaux, the institution of newspapers after the manner of western countries and he will memorialise the court to organise and drill the armies of the country after the methods of the West, to encourage the construction of railways and opening up of mines to reform faults in the administration of arsenals and Government factories to encourage and widen the limits of commerce, Government aid to agriculture and the encouragement of artisans and inventors. Other viceroys have also prepared suggestions to offer to the court, but the scheme to which we have referred is the one which most recommends itself to Western ideas and seems most easily carried into effect.

RECENT contributions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund include Rs. 1,000 from Lord Amphill, Rs. 2,500 from Raja Ashutah Nath Roy, Kassimbazaar, Rs. 500 each from the Maharajah of Sikkim, Chas. W. McMium, Esq., and the Nawab of Baoni, Bundelkhand, Rs. 531 from 2nd Sikh Infantry, Rs. 476 from 8th Bombay Lancers, Rs. 450 from 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse) Rs. 350 from 23rd Madras Light Infantry, Rs. 343 from 4th Bombay Rifles, Rs. 326 from 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 300 from 2nd Punjab Cavalry and Rs. 283 from 1st Madras Lancers. It is very gratifying to see the interest taken in the scheme by the regiments, both European and Native.

THE hired transport Nevasa, Captain J. Cruese, sailed yesterday for Kismayu.

DURING the absence of General Low on leave in Tasmania, General Westmacott will command the Forces in Bombay.

Rs. 2,300 is the average annual cost of the maintenance and repair of the Khyber road between Jamrud and Landi Kotal.

SANCTION has been given to the establishment of telephonic communication between the Boer camp and railway station at Bellary.

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 18,100 in Bombay Districts; 12,100 in Bombay Native States, 4,500 in Baroda. The total number on relief is 446,100.

THE Walker Hospital at Simla is now so far advanced that it is expected the roof will be on before the rains begin, and the work in the interior will then be rapidly proceeded with.

NEWS from Kashmir announces 6 cases of cholera in the vicinity of the Shalimar and Nisbat Baghs. Three more villages in the vicinity of Sambar, Jammu territory, are declared infected with plague.

THE Mysore Government have adopted the commendable rule that policemen who die of plague contracted in the execution of their duties may be considered as having been "killed in the performance of duty attended with extraordinary bodily risk."

IN response to a proposal by the British Association, the Government of India have drawn up a scheme for an ethnographical survey of British India at an estimated cost, excluding printing, of Rs. 150,000. Mr. Risley has been appointed Director of Ethnography, a position which he has undertaken in addition to his other duties.

THE following particulars regarding the Kushalgarh Kohat-Thall Railway on the 2ft. 6in.-gauge are published: Kushalgarh to Kohat, 30 miles, estimated cost Rs. 28,41,452, Kohat to Thall, 38 miles, estimated cost Rs. 22,54,765. The total cost will thus be just under 51 lakhs, including the outlay upon the aerial cableway across the Indus.

THE High Commissioner of South Africa having been asked whether respectable Europeans were wanted for the police in South Africa, has replied that there is no chance of employment in the police or otherwise at present. The Government of India have accordingly decided that no more passages shall be given to men wishing to go to South Africa.

THE question of apportionment between the ordinary military estimates and cantonment funds of the working charges involved in the supply of water to military and civil residents, in cantonments is under the consideration of the Government of India. The adjustment of taxation to cover such proportion of the total cost as is not debitable to the Military Estimates, will also be carried out.

THE recent treasury scandal in Burma, writes a contemporary, should bring matters to an issue as regards treasury responsibility. When Mr. Cordery, once Commissioner of Peshawar, thanked his stars on promotion, that he had got through his period of Collectorship without being ruined, he voiced a general feeling among district officers. What has hitherto been only a vague apprehension will now become a very definite and lively fear of disaster under the orders just issued in the "Burma Gazette." Deputy Commissioners will now, we imagine, protect themselves by the obvious method, against risk of such fines of Rs. 5,000, or perhaps Rs. 50,000, namely, they will take charge of their treasuries themselves and will devote their whole time (for nothing less suffices for the management of a treasury) to guarding against the numerous methods of embezzlement. For the principle laid down in section 301 of the Civil Account Code is that the Collector is responsible universally "not only for the security of the cash balance, with the stamps and opium, but for the immediate detection of any irregular practice on the part of subordinates"—for the most skilful and complicated frauds as well as for clumsy theft like that in the case under notice. And what prudent Collector will leave himself at the mercy of Government in applying this principle or remitting its application? The public service must suffer of course, for a district officer cannot be both managing his treasury and looking after his patwaris and police. And then the dislocation of business will bring about its own remedy in adoption of a measure which should have been taken long ago. The treasury and account department will at last be made a separate branch of the administration under expert management. Agents of the Accountant-General, like the agents of a great bank, will thus conduct the branch concerns of the money business of the State and Revenue officers will be confined to their legitimate duty of collecting the Government's money and paying it into the treasuries at the tahsils or centres of collection.

## SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

THE latter part of May is always the season of gaiety in Simla and this year is no exception to the rule. Since my last letter there have been two very successful dances, the first given by the residents of the Grand Hotel, the other at the Town Hall at the invitation of some members of the United Service Club. The first matinee of the season also has taken place, the one act comedietta "Petticoat Perfidy" being put upon the stage and charmingly interpreted by Miss Beresford-Lovett, who was well supported by Miss Morton and Mrs. Saunders, the piece being preceded by a pretty variety entertainment in which Mesdames Mallaby and Croker, Misses A. Watson and Forestier-Walker, and Messrs. H. S. Becher, O. Bosanquet and Major Sankey were the performers. At Snowdon, yesterday, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Power Palmer were at home for their annual garden party which was a very pretty sight, the fine afternoon affording an opportunity for the appearance of a number of smart frocks. The Viceroy was amongst those who were present and the size of the gathering reflected the popularity of our newly confirmed "chief" whose long and distinguished service in the fighting province is now suitably crowned in elevation to the headship of the army of India. At Annandale the week has seen a capital gymkhana, besides a local cricket match and some scratch polo. The hospitable officers of the Jutogh garrison were at home to their friends last Tuesday.

Next week will be even busier. The programme, for it includes the summer races, and the opening of the season at the Gaiety Theatre, where "The late Mr. Castello" is being staged. A philharmonic concert also is promised and another gymkhana. The levee takes place on 30th May, and the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association, at which His Excellency the Viceroy will take the chair is fixed for the 6th June. On 4th June is the annual Eton dinner given by Lord Curzon at Viceregal Lodge, Etonians being invited to send their names for it to Colonel Baring. The week commencing 3rd June is to be devoted to the polo tournament, the last day of it being given up to the Horse and Dog Shows.

The Punjab Government is now established here. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who arrived from Lahore last Thursday, is, I am glad to say, in good health, the rumour which has found currency to the effect that there was a probability of his resigning his post before March next, when his five years' tenure expires, being without any foundation in fact. Lady Mackworth Young is also here, not perhaps as strong as her many friends would wish to see her, but likely, we hope, to pick up rapidly in the bracing air of the hills. Of Lady Strachey the bulletins are now more encouraging.

It is pleasant to bid anyone farewell who leaves us for home at the call of success. Such an one is Mr. R. D. Mackenzie whose work it has often been a pleasure to mention in these letters and in whose sincere and unremitting effort to reproduce the real India upon canvas during the past fours years has lately obtained a much more distinguished reward than the languid approval of the Simla public. I may have mentioned before that Mr. Mackenzie's two large Baluchi pictures exhibited here in successive seasons, were this year accepted and hung in the Champs Elysees. These pictures have attracted so much attention in Paris and the last mail brought Mr. Mackenzie so much enquiry concerning them that he has thought it advisable to attend to the matter personally and left Simla yesterday "en route" for Paris. This is very gratifying to the small but loyal band of Mr. Makenzie's admirers in Simla who will now no doubt feel rather proud of their insight in crediting this artist from the beginning with an extraordinary sympathy for the Indian vision and almost equal skill in expressing it in colour. Personally I could wish very nearly the whole of the thirty canvases at present on exhibition at Mr. Cowell's studio transported to Paris with the two that have made their mark there. They sum up Mr. Mackenzie's frontier work in the neighbourhood of Shaik Budin during the past cold weather and to look at them is almost to be transported to that strange shadowless land of sun and stones which they reproduce "Shaik Budin" itself is a master-piece, in which the gloomy mountain masses are handled with a admirable sense of their force and relation, but the picture that dominates all is one entitled "A Powindah Highway". The scheme is simplicity itself, an isolated mountain under a blue sky, the wide sweep of the flat sandy foreground cut here and there by the whitened jaws of the underlying rock, and making their way across it, at the left a straggling cameel Caravan. The Caravan is happily too unimportantly painted to be more than the merest incident and so in no way detracts from the splendid vigorous effect of the painting, the boldness and freedom and sheer strong sunlight in it. It is a pity I think, that Mr. Mackenzie does not seem quite to realize that for him the highest drama lies in colour and interpretation of what one may call in the common phrase the soul of a landscape. As well as this, however, he has great feeling for and delight in native types and occasionally he blends the two as in "Shikar" where the interest in the tribesman and his realistic surroundings is so divided as to be distracting. The place in short is as individual as the people and one feels inclined to contemplate them separately. Mr. Mackenzie has added to his frontier work a few studies of Simla roads blazing with rhododendrons, broadly and brilliantly treated, but most unfortunately displayed in a small and garish room with an unpleasant light.

There has been a good deal of complaint of late of the costliness of living in Simla and especially of the rise that has taken place in the price of supplies, officials on small pay particularly feeling the enhancement. The fact is well established. It appears to be at least partly due to the increased taxation on necessaries of life, imposed under the orders of the Punjab Government, in connection with the schemes for improved sewage and water-supply now in progess. The fault does not lie with the Municipality which is ably and economically managed, and is doing its best to render the new taxes as little burdonsome as possible. No amount of tact in collection, however, can prevent prices rising when duties are imposed upon nearly every item of household consumption. Improved water-supply and sewage were certainly called for, alike for the health of the numerous officials, temporarily here on duty, as of those who go to Simla on sick leave to recoup strength lost in Government work in the plains. The arrangement hitherto in force, however, of endeavouring to extract fifty per cent. of the cost of all permanent improvement from such a community, is almost as unreasonable as would have been the attitude of the Bengal Government had it insisted on endeavouring to realise, from patients of the new General Hospital in Calcutta, half the funds recently laid on the new buildings for their accommodation.

The Simla arrangement runs counter to the well recognised principle that a sanitarium for Europeans in this country is entitled to special consideration at the hands of a Government which has to provide for the care of its servants in sickness. In the case of cantonments, throughout India, there has never been any question of making British troops pay for the sanitation of their surroundings. Simla, however, for some unexplained reason, has been placed on a different footing from similarly situated Government hill stations like Dagshai and Kasauli. In Dagshai there is no residential community to be mulched in taxtation. In Simla it is so small that the attempt which is being made to exact from it half of the total cost of improvement requisite for the health of the official element is driving invalids and visitors elsewhere. Hotel keepers and trading firms, who have set up in Simla, have already been heavy losers, and if the rents of centrally situated houses have shown no tendency to decline, this is only on account of the constant demand for accommodation on the part of officials who are up here on duty. It may very possibly be desirable to discourage the idea that Simla is a place in which to spend leave, but to do so by raising the price of the necessaries of life on clerks and other poorly paid officials, who are bound, in the course of their duties, to reside here, gives ground for not unreasonable grumbling.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### BOERS FOR BERMUDA.

### THE CAPE INVASION.

### A BATCH OF ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Three hundred Boer prisoners have sailed for Bermuda.

Slight fighting has taken place at Amersfoort and Bethel.

General Viljoen in attempting to cross General Bindon Blood's lines near Carolina and break Northwards was repulsed with loss.

Six hundred Boers under Kritzinger with Fouche and Lotter Vanreenen made a dash southward from Zanburg before daylight yesterday morning, crossing the railway between Thebus and Steynburg. An armoured train then came up and shelled them, killing several horses.

Gorringe's column is in hot pursuit.

A strong patrol of Border Scouts were attacked by 100 Boers in the Kenhardt district. A five hours' engagement ensued and the Boers lost fifteen killed and seven wounded.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Highland Light Infantry have surprised a laager in the Brandfort district, killing twelve Boers, and wounding fifteen. They also captured twelve.

### ARRIVAL OF SIR A. MILNER IN LONDON.

Sir A. Milner arrived in London to-day and was welcomed at the Waterloo Station by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, who drove with him to Marlborough House to see the King.

His Majesty conferred a Peerage on Sir Alfred before he left.

### ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD MILNER.

MAY 25.

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday entertained Lord Milner at a luncheon at Claridge's Hotel. The guests included the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury and other Ministers.

Mr. Chamberlain in toasting Lord Milner eulogized the work he had accomplished and spoke of the greater work that was before him.

Lord Milner in reply said he recognized the necessity of demonstrating that the country wont abandon its agents, nor what had been spent in precious lives and millions to obtain same. He ridiculed the idea that war could have been averted by further attempt at conciliation and believed time was coming when most gentle and most forbearing statesmanship would be required in South Africa.

### REDUCTION OF THE GERMAN FORCE IN CHINA.

MAY 25.

At the instance of Count von Buelow, the Emperor has ordered the return home of the German Squadron from China, the withdrawal of Count Waldersee and the reduction of the Expeditionary Corps.

### GUNS BURIED BY CHINESE.

The British found fifteen Krupp guns buried by the Chinese at Kalping.

### CELEBRATION OF VICTORIA DAY.

Victoria day was celebrated throughout the Empire yesterday.

### THE AMERICAN CUP RACE.

The New York Yacht Club has agreed to Sir T. Lipton's request to postpone the race till 21st September.

### THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The new Russian Loan has been largely covered in Paris.

### NATIVE FOLLOWERS' RELIEF FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

It is notified that a sum of rupees thirty thousand has been allotted from the Mansion House Fund for relief of families of Native followers employed with the China force, application for same is to be made to the treasurer of the Indian Follower's Family Reffef Fund, Army Head-Quarters, Simla

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Forbes arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Chusan arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 94 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 93 5-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 7-16 |

THE Myohcung-Lashio Section of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, 175 miles in length, is expected to cost over 202 1-2 lakhs according to the revised estimate. The section from Lashio to Kunlon, if ever constructed will be still more costly.

MAJOR J. R. ROBERTS, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is posted as Residency Surgeon, Indore; Major Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon in Gwalior, and Medical Officer to H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior.

It seems that the great French Bank, the Credit Lyonnais, which closed its Indian branch a few years ago, has been considering the advisability of opening a branch in Northern China. According to M. de Bloch, the well known apostle of peace, who is always on the lookout for anything which is likely to lessen the chances of international friction, the results of the Bank's inquiries were distinctly unfavourable. A number of experts, merchants, and echnical agents were sent out, and for several years carried on a very costly investigation and collected a mass of exceptionally valuable material.

MR. CANNON, late head of the Mormon Church, has left 1,000,000 dols. A fifth is to be divided between the deceased's five wives and thirty-three children, and the remainder is left to the Cannon Association, composed of members of the Cannon family.

THE Paris police have discovered eighteen million cartridges on the premises of an ammunition manufacturer, situated in the lower part of a six-storeyed house in the Rue Bouret. The upper floors were all occupied. The police caused the cartridges to be removed at once.

## A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Enormous swarms of locusts have appeared throughout Baluchistan from Mekran to Zhob in the north-east.

The recent heavy rain has destroyed large numbers of them and everything possible is being done to minimise the damage, but considerable injury to crops is unavoidable.

## SUDDEN DEATH IN A TRAIN.

POONA, MAY 25.

Mrs. Pritchard, a passenger from Bangalore to Bombay by the night mail on Thursday, died in the train between Daond and Poona. Mrs. Pritchard left Bangalore for Bombay sick, her son accompanying her. She became worse before reaching Dhond, and before the train reached Poona, she died. The funeral which took place on Friday night was attended by her son and relatives who were travelling with the deceased lady to Bombay.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual Cavalry dinner at Simla will be held early next month. The precise date is not yet fixed.

The detachment of Native Infantry at Sibi will be relieved in future every two months, the movements during winter being carried out by road.

General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, now in England on the Artillery Committee, will probably not return to this country until the autumn.

The Native officers and rank-and-file of the Uganda contingent now returning to India will be granted 3 1-2 months' special leave. Arrangements are being made to enable them to proceed direct to their homes on landing at Bombay.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, May 25—Hall, Captain, Punjab, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to join from England.

Williams, Lieutenant, Punjab, 17th B. I. from leave the England.

Eustace, Captain, Punjab, 2nd Sikhs, en route Africa from Kohat.

Milne, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S., on leave from Buklah.

Rogers, Lieutenant, Bombay Commissariat Department, on transfer from Karachi.

Hore, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, West York Regiment, on leave from Karachi.

DEPARTURES, May 5—Minogue, Captain, Bombay, West Yorks Regiment, officiating, D. A. A. G., Nagpur District, to Kamptee.

Tringham, Lieutenant, Punjab, The Queen's Regiment, on leave to England.

Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Punjab 33th Dogras, on Medical leave to England.

Rybot, Lieutenant, Punjab, 28th P. I., on furlough to England.

Milne, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S., on leave to England.

Henniker, Captain, Bombay Rifle Brigade, on leave to England.

## AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

An extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department is published regarding ethnography. The Government have had under consideration a despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding a letter from Sir Michael Foster on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, recommending that certain ethnographical investigations should be undertaken in connection with the census operations. The letter suggested (1) ethnography, or the systematic description of the history, structure, traditions, religions and social usages of the various races, tribes, castes in India; (2) anthropometry, or measurements directed to determining physical types characteristic of particular groups; (3) photographs of typical individuals, and if possible of arcaaic industries. The Government of India express their entire agreement with the view held by the India Office as to the scientific importance of the investigations recommended by the British Association, The following is the scheme prepared by the Government and sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

(1) Local Government will select from among their officers, some one who will undertake to carry on the inquiries proposed in addition to his ordinary duties. He will be called Superintendent of Ethnography, and will get an allowance of Rs. 200 a month. He will also have the services of a clerk.

(2) The Superintendent will correspond with the District Officers, but their obligations will as a rule be limited to ascertaining what persons in their districts are acquainted with the customs, traditions &c., of particular tribes and castes and to putting those persons into communication with the Superintendent, who will thereafter correspond directly with them and will trouble the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner no further.

(3). Having thus secured his local correspondents the Superintendent will furnish them with a set of questions which will be prescribed for general use, stating the points on which he requires information. A specimen set which has been extensively used in Bengal and elsewhere is appended.

(4). The Government of India has further decided to place a sum of Rs. 2,000 a year at the disposal of the Local Governments to be sent on honoraria to persons who draw up for the Superintendent approved monographs on the particular castes, tribes or sects of which they happen to have special knowledge.

(5) The information thus obtained will be collated by the Superintendent, and will be supplemented by his own inquiries from such representative men as he can find, and by researches into the considerable mass of information which lies buried in official reports, in the journals of learned societies, and various books. Settlement reports, as Sir Henry Maine pointed out long ago, are a mine of great value which no one but an Indian official can explore. The Superintendent will work up all this material into a systematic account of the tribes and castes of the Province somewhat in the form adopted in "The Tribes and Castes of Bengal," and that followed by Mr. Crooke for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(6) By working on these lines the Government of India believe it will be possible to get a fairly complete account of the ethnography of the larger provinces drawn up with-in four or five years. The cost for each province will be Rs. 5,000 a year and for the eight provinces the cost will be Rs. 40,000 a year. If the work takes five years it will cost Rs. 2,00,000; but there are grounds for believing it will not take so long. In Burma, for example, the population is comparatively homogeneous and the number of different races and castes calling for separate inquiry is much smaller than in an Indian province. In the North-Western Provinces a considerable body of material is already on record in Mr. Crooke's "Tribes and Castes," and although that work is understood to stand in need of codensation in some parts and of revision and expansion in others, this will hardly take as long as four years. In Bengal again the inquires necessary for the production of a second edition of Mr. Risley's work could probably be completed in a year. On the whole therefore Rs. 1,50,000 may be taken as a fair estimate, excluding the cost of printing the results, which cannot be calculated at present. This sum is in the opinion of the Government of India not too much to pay for an ethnographic survey of British territory in India. The Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to an expenditure not exceeding this amount. Government propose to collect the physical measurements of selected castes and tribes. In Madras, the work can be done by Mr. Thurston, Superintendent, Central Museum, whose ethnographic researches in the south of India are well known, and who, it is understood, is likely to be selected by the Provincial Government as Superintendent of Ethnography for the Madras Presidency. For the rest of India it will probably be convenient to employ a Civil Hospital Assistant who worked under Mr. Risley in Bengal and is stated to have a competent knowledge of the subject. This part of the scheme will cost in all about Rs. 9,000, which will be placed at the disposal of Mr. Risley. The proposal of the Association to place photographers at the disposal of census officers is one which could not be carried out in practice.

The general direction of the scheme will be entrusted to Mr. Risley, who is willing to undertake it in addition to his own duties, whatever they may be. It will be his business to prescribe a standard set of questions for use in all provinces, to determine what castes and tribes should be measured, and in what way, to settle in consultation with the Local Governments the form in which the results should be recorded, and generally to advise on all questions that may arise. His official title will be for this purpose Director of Ethnography for India. The Governor-General in Council trusts that on this as on former occasions ethnologists and scientific societies in England and America will assist the Director with their advice, will refer to him points which they may wish to be made the subject of inquiry in India, and will, if possible, supply him with copies of publications bearing on the researches now about to be undertaken.

## CRICKET AT SIMLA.

### SIMLA vs R. A. AND R. E.

(BY OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS match, which has become an annual affair, was played on Thursday and resulted in a win for the Simla team by the narrow margin of 3 runs after the most exciting finish so far this season. Both teams were fairly representative, the R. A. and R. E. team having the valuable services of Major Fegen, Captain F. G. Smallwood, and M. O'C. Tandy. One of the features of the match was Lord Suffolk's appearance for Simla. This is the first time he has donned flannels for two years, but although he has had little or no practice to speak of, he knocked 33 runs by good cricket. He is a very good bat when in form and it is hoped that his success in this match will induce him to play oftener. In addition to Lord Suffolk, E. L. French made 40 by very steady cricket and the Old Marlburian was seen at quite his best. Captain E. C. Cotgrave and C. C. Onslow contributed 20 and 30, respectively, while A. Reynolds was 20, not out, when the innings closed for 193. Hartley, Smyth and Wace bowled well and none of the batsmen could take liberties with their deliveries, hence the comparatively low scoring. The disappointment of the innings was the failure of C. Wigram with the bat. However, he amply atoned for this by taking five R. A. and R. E. wickets. The combined team with two and a quarter hours left to play started well and at one time looked like winning the match with several wickets in hand. Major Fegen contributed 40, Captains Smallwood 39, Major Mispratt-Williams 33, M. O'C. Tandy 26, and E. G. Wace 24. The tail, however, could do nothing with the bowling of Wigram, Walton, and Hensman and the innings came to an abrupt termination with the score at 190. The next big match I understand will be Simla vs Visitors.

## J. G. GREIG'S DEBUT IN COUNTY CRICKET.

THE hearts of Captain J. G. Greig's many admirers in India will be heavy at the news which the papers of last mail contain regarding his debut in first-class county cricket. In the first match of the season in the county championship, Hampshire vs. Lancashire, the Western India Champion failed badly in both innings being clean bowled by Webb, the Lancashire professional, who is in splendid form this season, for 5 and 0. In the first innings he had an opportunity of facing Mold as well as Webb, but judging from the reports in the Home papers never seemed comfortable during his short stay at the wicket. In the first innings of Lancashire he was given a trial with the ball but after two overs, which cost 15 runs, he was taken off. His failure, however, need not be taken too much to heart by Indian lovers of the game as there can be no doubt that a natural desire to do well in his first match made him nervous and off-colour. 5 and 0 as the result of two innings is certainly not what we might expect from such a finished bat and I for one am confident that he will in later matches uphold the honour of Indian cricket. When Major Poore and Greig were both playing together in Bombay cricket the balance was, if anything, in favour of the "little man" and it is now a matter of history how well Poore did for Hampshire his first season in County cricket. I remember on one occasion about three years ago having a conversation with Greig on the subject of "nerves" when that player admitted, cool and self-possessed as he always looks at the wicket, that he invariably felt most horribly nervous for the first few overs. If such was the case in games at Bombay we can all understand, at least those of us who are cricketers, how he must have felt when facing the Lancashire bowlers for the first time. He was doubly unfortunate in having such bowlers as Mold, Webb, Cuttell and Sharp against him in his initial appearance in county cricket and all things considered there are few, if any, Indian players who would have come through the trial well. He is playing for Hampshire vs. Surrey, and I trust that the accounts that reach us by next mail will be more favourable.

B.

## THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### RESULT OF THE "DRAWING."

THE result of the "Drawing" is as given below:—

| 1st Round. | 2nd Round. | 3rd Round. | 4th Round. Final. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poona Gymkhana Oval 27th May. | Oval, 28th May | Oval, 1st June. | Oval, 4th June. |
| 5th Bombay Lt. Infantry. | Cooperage, 28th May. | | |
| Royal Irish Regiment ...bye. | Cooperage, 31st May. | | |
| 13th Bombay Infantry ...bye. | Oval, 29th May. | Cooperage, 1st June. | |
| Marine Battalion ...bye. | Cooperage, 31st May. | | |
| Royal Warwick Regt. ...bye. | Cooperage, 29th May. | | |
| H. A. Colaba ...bye. | Cooperage 31st May. | | |
| Cathedral School Old Boys ...bye. | Cooperage, 29th May. | Oval, 3rd June. | Oval, 6th June. |
| Shropshire Lt. Infantry ...bye. | Cooperage, 31st May. | | |
| H. M. S. "Magdala" ...bye. | Oval, 30th May. | | |
| Connaught Rangers ...bye. | Cooperage, 3rd June. | | |
| Bombay Volunteer Artillery ...bye. | | | |
| Bombay Gymkhana ...bye. | | | |
| 20th Hussars ...bye. | | | |
| 2nd Bombay Grenadiers ...bye. | | | |
| Anglo-Indian Association ...bye. | | | |
| Royal Scots ...bye. | | | |

NOTE—The Committee reserve the right of altering the date of any match, or matches, here given, should they consider there is sufficient reason to justify their doing so.

Each game will commence at 5-10 p.m.

## VICTORIA DAY IN MATHERAN.

THIS, writes a correspondent, was a gala day in Matheran. Side by side with the usual sports was held a gathering in honor of the anniversary day of Shri Mahadeo. What the excellent decorations, flowers and colored flags, the temple looked grand. The delapidated condition of the temple is now a thing of the past—thanks to the untiring zeal and energy of Mr. Yugnohandas Samuldas. Amongst those present were the following:—Sir and Miss Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. Curimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mudholkar; Mr. R. D. Umrigar and family; Professor and Mrs. Anand Shankar B. Dhrewa, Mr. and Mrs. Davidas Pranjiwandas; Mr. B. A. Dubosh; Mr. Manchashanker Jivanram; Messrs. Fernandes. Fonseca, J. D.; and Amulakh; Mr. Jutubhoy A. Desai; Mr. Nagardas; Mr. Homi Dadabhoy Curseji; Mr. Bhaduri, etc., etc. Mr. Manchashanker proposed and Mr. Davidas Pranjivandass seconded that Rao Bhadoor Mudholdker should take the chair. From the report and the accounts for the last seven years it appears that Rs. 4123-6-3 have been invested with Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, B. A., J. P., with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The boys of the Marathi school were presented with useful books. Mr. Mudolkar in delivering his presidential address dwelt long on the beauty and usefulness of this hill in recouping the health of the jaded merchants, and lawyers who move about in the lobbies of the court and those employed in the more important and onerous occupation of training the young. This usefulness was all the more enhanced by such gatherings, not because they gave an excellent opportunity of showing one's skill at speechification, but because they tended to bind and cement the social tie amongst the various races that visited this excellent hill. For the never failing energy of Mr. Jagmahandas Samuldas in arranging such excellent gatherings, those present were, one and all, very thankful to him. In comparing the social nature of the Europeans with that of the natives he severely took the latter to task, for their apathy for all kinds of social intercourse. If there were a few European families in a small and isolated village, they would try their best to make their evenings the most pleasant, by playing cards, tennis, cricket and what not; While a native will hardly know the name of his neighbour. The Hindus are very proud of their forefathers, but they fail to remember that a hundredth part of their grandeur is not their own. Thousands of steamers enter and leave the harbour of Bombay and this fact might create an exaggerated idea of the import and export trade of India. But they forget that the lion's share belongs to the Europeans. The poet has sung about the "wealth of India" but they fail to note that while the annual income per head in England is £25, in U. S. £32, and in the poorest country Turkey it comes to £3. In India each man earns annually not more than Rs. 27, *i.e.*, less than even £2. The President then addressed a few words of advice to the young boys of the school in Marathi. Mr. Carimbhoy Ebrahim proposed, and Mr. Davidas Pranjiwandas seconded a vote of thanks to the president. The gathering then dispersed. After about ten minutes the procession with torches and tom toms started from the temple and proceeded as far as the Shri Ram Mandir and returned at about 11 p.m.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### NOTES FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

### THE SHAMROCK TRIALS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

CHARTERHOUSE prospects for the coming cricket season will be more clearly known next week. At present news must relate to the doings of last quarter in football, athletics, and rackets. The football season has been brilliantly successful, even for a school which is not unused to success. The eleven has worked through a very long list of foreign fixtures, and won nearly all. Had it not been for a slack fortnight last December, and for Old Carthusian matches the record would have been one of continuous victory. However, every eleven goes off a little now and then, and if beatings must come they had better come from Old Carthusians than from strangers. Twenty matches were played, 12 won, 7 lost (four of these being against Old Carthusian teams), and one drawn, the goals being 75 for and 35 against. The chief feature of the season has been the play of B. Taff, the captain, who has kicked no fewer than 44 goals. So brilliant a goalgetter should be heard of again in Old Carthusian and amateur football. He has been well supported by the inside forwards, Goodliffe and Bruce Pembroke. It was not till late in the season and after many changes that satisfactory wing men were found. The half-backs have been more notable for vigour than accuracy, but improved wonderfully after Christmas. Finch, though lethargic at times, and Norris were a good pair of backs, but the goalkeeper had not many opportunities of showing his prowess. On the whole this is the best eleven the school has had for many years, and as nearly all its members will be available next season our football prospects are most bright.—In athletics the Challenge Cup was again won by T. B. Wilson; his best performance was a quarter in 53; Sharp, one of a family of runners, did a good mile in 5min. 3sec., and G.M. Smith cleared 5ft. 4in. in the high jump. Nearly all the prizes in the third class were carried off by the smallest boy in the school. Most performances were mediocre; no one practised for the long jump, pole jump, putting the weight, or throwing the cricket ball. Indeed, there is a growing feeling that the programme should be largely altered next year.—The less said of our school racket pair the better. They were easily defeated by Wellington. But Old Carthusians can play rackets if present ones cannot, and the school is immensely proud of Mr. Dames-Longworth's feat in securing, after many years of non-competition, the Amateur Championship for both the singles and doubles. In the latter his partner was another Old Carthusian player, V. H. Pennell. This pair also, as representatives of Queen's Club, beat Manchester last week.

The past football season has not been very successful for Blairlodge. They began the year with five old "caps" and fairly promising material for filling vacancies. They were a young lot and not very strong, and were badly handicapped by the numerous accidents which were, perhaps, unavoidable on the wet and slippery ground during the rains of October and November. They had the further misfortune to lose about half-way through the season their captain, G. L. Siddle, through a sprained knee. The back division all round was weak both in attack and defence; there was no strength in the kicking or tackling, and a lack of dash in seizing opportunities. Whatever merit the team had lay with the forwards, who were an active, skilful lot, if somewhat light. However they may have compared with the opposing teams in skill and knowledge of the game, they always had the disadvantage of greatly inferior weight. Five school matches were played during the year, of which four were lost and one drawn, the points in all being 147 against 8. They were beaten by Merchiston twice, by Fettes and Watson's College once; the drawn match was the return with Watson's. In club matches Blairlodge were beaten by Morningside and the Glasgow Academicals, beat Brunstane, and drew with the West of Scotland 2nd XV.

The Edinburgh Academy Athletic Sports were originally fixed for March 30, but owing to the fact that about three inches of snow lay on the ground they had to be postponed till April, when the weather was somewhat better, though a strong gale blowing considerably handicapped the competitors. The best performance was the broad jump, 19ft. 6in., by G. E. Crabbie, brother of the Oxonian and the captain of the XV., who also won the 100 yards, XV. race, and cricket ball, and was second in the quarter-mile. In the golf competition at Gullane, T. C. Murray was the winner, completing the round in 83. While talking of golf we would like to mention the performances of A. W. Robertson-Durham (Academical), who in the Academical competition at Gullane was round in 72, which is the record of the green, while the next score to his was 78 by L. M. Balfour-Melville. Mr. Robertson-Durham also won the New Luffness Spring Medal in 84, while Mr. J. L. Gillespie, of football renown, was second with 86. The latter, however, turned the tables on Mr. Robertson-Durham in the Gullane Nine competition.—Turning to cricket prospects, our first feeling is what a loss G. Hole, last year's captain, will be. Hole by his bowling and batting last year was mainly instrumental in raising the Academy to the premier position among the Scotch schools, an honour which they have not held for 21 years. He had in school matches the remarkable average of 135, so that it will be easily seen what a gap he has left behind him. There are five of last year's eleven left to form a nucleus, and the captain, T. C. Murray, should prove a very useful run-getting bat this year, as also F. T. Falconer, who was a very consistent scorer last year. At present the bowling looks weak, but perhaps one or two of last year's second eleven bowlers will come on. So far there has not been much opportunity of judging, as the weather since term began has been more fit for skating than cricket, though unfortunately that is what we have to expect in Scotland all through May. There was an opening game on April 27, when T. R. Dickson showed some form with the bat, and may prove a useful acquisition to the team.

Rossall school assembled after the Easter holidays last Tuesday. The school has a busy term before it in the matter of its games, and in addition to the usual cricket matches the athletic sports, which had been postponed from last March owing to illness, will take place next Friday and Saturday. The football team had a fairly successful season. The start was not very good, and weakness in front of goal lost the school two or three matches. However, two victories over a strong Old Rossallian team and the Manchester Wanderers showed them up well, and had the team been more fortunate in always being able to play the same side the results would have been better. However, out of fifteen matches played six were won and six lost, with 50 goals for the school and 39 against. The best players on the side were R. D. Beadle (back), R. W. S. Ogle (half-back) J. R. Charnley and F. B. Roberts (forwards). In smaller events S. F. Pestall secured the right to call himself racquet champion, while C. C. Fabel for the second year was along way the best fives player. Our cricket prospects do not seem particularly bright, as we have only four of last year's first eleven and two of the second left. However, there are plenty of promising young players about, and with constant coaching, coupled with individual keenness, we ought to have no difficulty in building up a side worthy of the school. F. B. Roberts is captain himself an excellent all-round cricketer, of whom we expect a lot; J. N. Hincks, C. C. Fabel, and S. F. Peshall are all good batsmen, and should do well. Of the others, as far as we can see at present, the most likely candidates for the vacant places will be J. M. Mollison, K. O. Spencer, F. Booth, F. N. Higginson, and G. H. Mugliston. Our principal matches are with Loretto School at Rossall on June 7 and 8; Shrewsbury School, at Shrewsbury, June 18 and 19; M.C.C. and Ground, July 5 and 6; and Old Rossallians on July 12 and 13. In conclusion we must note the successes up at Cambridge of L. V. Harper, our last year's captain. Starting with three centuries, he scored a splendid 88 in the first innings of the Freshmen's match. We are in great hopes, that he will be chosen to represent his University against Oxford at Lord's in July. Our last cricket Blue was F. A. Phillips at Oxford in the years 1892 and 1894.

The boys at Loretto—Dr. H. H. Almond's famous institution at breezy Musselburgh—are not numerically as strong as others of the Scottish public schools, but they always attain a high standard of cricketing excellence, and have won more Scottish Championships than any of their rivals—a result to which the judicious coaching of their veteran professional, Richard Tomlinson, has, in large measure, contributed. The prospects for the ensuing season are not over-bright, but it will be singular if their mentor does not turn them into a strong side ere the more important matches are reached. The team will be captained by Jack Ross, well known, even in England, as a football player of excellence, while he will have under him J. B. Waters, S. Horsley, A. H. M'Neil and possibly K. Millar. M'Neil pomises to be the best batsman, and is already the cleverest field in the school. Millar, should he return, will be the most useful bowler. Both Horsely and Waters, may develop into good batsmen. Who the other members of the team will be is not certain. P. G. Connell is certain of a trial, and Dencher, Hantieg, Godley, Kidston, and others will be given opportunities.

Cricket practice at Stonyhurst, has already commenced at Stonyhurst, where the football season just ended has not been so pleasurable as some of those of past years, the team not being as strong as it was several years ago. G. Drew has proved himself the best all-round athlete in the school, having recorded some excellent performances in the 100 yards, the 440 yards, and the hurdle races, and he now holds the three cups for these events. His time in the sprint was the creditable one of 10 3-5sec., and in the "quarter" his running showed 59 1-5sec. The mile cup holder is J. Colley, while the trophy for the high jump is held by S. Reader. Drew also won the Queen's Cup for the year, with 25 points, this being the second time he has secured that distinction. Golf just lately has been flourishing at Stonyhurst, and three monthly competitions and three matches with other teams have been played during the term. Patchet won the billiard tournament, off scratch, beating Berkley (10) by 13 in a game of 200 up. By the way, Captain J. A. Meldon, of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been granted the local rank of captain in the army whilst employed with the Uganda Rifles. He is an "old boy."

The Cape liner Briton arrived at Southampton on May 4th with the South African team aboard. The Cricketers were accompanied by the Hon. J. D. Logan, member of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony, who is in charge of the team, and George Lohmann, the old Surrey crack, who is assistant manager. They will stay at Southampton until after their match with Hants on the 16th inst., permission having been given them to practise on the Hampshire County ground. Mr. Murray Bisset will captain the side, and he will have with him Messrs. A. Bisset, A. Reid, R. Graham, J. J. Katze, G. Rowe, D. Logan, Jun. (of the Western province), J. H. Sinclair, E. A. Halliwell, L. J. Tancred, G. Hathorn (of the Transvaal), W. Shadels (Griqualand West), B. C. Cooley (Natal), and C. F. Prince (Border).

In the course of conversation, several of the players commented strongly on the controversy raised by Dr. Conan Doyle respecting their visit to this country while war was being carried on in South Africa, and pointed out that eight of the fourteen players have seen active service, while others have been members of various town defence forces. The Hon. J. D. Logan has also borne arms, and as captain of the Matjesfontein Rifles, was present at the battle of Belmont. Mr. Sinclair served with the General French's Scouts. He was captured by De Wet, and compelled to act as his aide-de-camp for ten days. Of the team which visited this country seven years ago, Halliwell and Rowe are the only ones to renew acquaintance with English cricket. The Colonials had counted on the assistance of Llewellyn—who has now qualified for Hampshire—when that play was not doing duty for the county, but it is understood that the Hampshire executive will not release him for South African engagements. They contend that it would be a bad precedent, and moreover, would spoil his bowling for Hampshire. The South African team is purely an amateur one, and fairly representative of Cape cricket. Their colours—red, blue and orange—are identical with the colours of the South African war medal ribbon, and the permission of General Sir Forestier Walker had to be obtained before they could be adopted. The members are looking forward keenly to their opening match, and on hard wickets, at any rate, hope to hold their own against the majority of the counties. The Hon. J. W. Logan left for Scotland last night to arrange fixtures there. Meanwhile the members of the team are making the South Western Hotel at Southampton their head quarters. Writing in the current issue of "Land and Water" on the South African team, Mr. P. F. Warner says:—"The side should be capable of giving any English county a good game—that, is judging them by the form they displayed against Lord Hawke's team. At the same time it cannot be said that it is quite the strongest side that South Africa could put into the field at the present moment. The absence of men like H. M. Taberer, the old Oxford and Essex cricketer; B. Powell, who played one particularly good innings against us at Kimberley; R. Dower, a sound, steady batsman: and Vincent Tancred, a beautiful long field and a useful bat, must be felt; but, taken all round, the team is quite a good one, and fairly representative of South African cricket. J. H. Sinclair is the finest cricketer South Africa has ever produced. He stands nearly 6ft. 4in., and is good enough to play in any eleven. He has a fine free style, and, among many good strokes, a particularly good back stroke, which he uses to attack as well as to defend, which brings him many a run. George Lohmann told me that Sinclair hit him over the trees and into the station at Johannesburg three times in one over, verily a mighty blow. As a bowler Sinclair makes the most of his height, and varies his pace cleverly. Like most South African cricketers, he is a capital field. He served in the war as one of General French's scouts, and was, I am informed, praised by his brigadier for some particularly smart work."

In the presence of her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, and a number of his friends, and Mr. William Fife, designer of Shamrock I., Mr. G. L. Watson, designer of the new craft, and Mr. Willie Jamieson, the new challenger for the America Cup, went for a preliminary sail-stretching spin in Southampton Water on Saturday afternoon. Accompanied by her sister ship, Shamrock II. started on her cruise shortly after one o'clock. They were carrying similar sail, viz., mainsail, jib, and foresail, and though the new challenger's mainsail was not drawing at all well, she easily overhauled and passed the older vessel. In the run down to Calshot Castle Shamrock II. stood up stiffer to the north-easterly breeze that prevailed than Shamrock I. The latter vessel sailed as far as Stone Point and then returned to her moorings. After taking aboard the master and sailmaker, Shamrock II., with the Erin in company, turned her head to the eastward in the teeth of a smart east-by-north-easterly breeze and went on the wind in fine style, having by now sheeted every stitch of canvas as far as it would go. There were a few wrinkles under the gaff, the head of the mainsail being stretched well to the peak. The foot of the main, however, would have admitted of further stretching. In other respects the sails were taut, fitting like a glove. The vessel behaved admirably. She stood well up to her work, though she encountered a smart breeze after leaving Cowes. She went about in something like ten seconds, giving a masterful display of foresail manipulation. The bows took the water with a little splutter, but after that the yacht cut through the sea with the very slightest ripple, and left it with a clean undercounter. During the trial the yacht went aground off Ryde, but was soon floated apparently unhurt.

THE recent rains have done a great deal of damage to crops and buildings in the Khyber. The barley crop, which was mostly harvested, was washed away, and the Khyber road was greatly injured. Large pieces of cultivated lands on the hillsides are said to have been washed away by floods and torrents in the Bara Valley and in Tirah, and a large number of cattle are reported to have been drowned.

## DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN BLUEJACKETS.

### FRENCH AND BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR'S MEN SHED BLOOD AT NAGASAKI.

### A BRITISH SAILOR KILLED.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki dated April 23, states that a bloody fracas took place at Matsugayecho in the foreign settlement in Nagasaki at half past five o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th instant between British and French bluejackets numbering about thirty on each side. A British sailor was stabbed in the abdomen and died. Two other British seamen were seriously wounded and several French bluejackets were also injured. It seems that the combatants had been at loggerheads for some time past. The British first challenged the French, and a fight took place which was due to excessive drinking. As there is an apprehension of the recurrence of the fracas, the police and Consular officials are actively engaged in taking precautionary measures. The police are considering the advisability of proclaiming an extraordinary peace preservation edict for the purpose of confiscating weapons as the sailors are carrying swordcanes, etc.

A later telegram received by a native paper in Tokyo gives particulars of this desperate occurrence. On this evening of the 10th inst., British and French sailors numbering about twenty-five on each side were strolling about the streets of Nagasaki carrying sticks and clubs. A party of about eighteen British bluejackets proceeded in the direction of Matsugayecho and entered a liquor saloon. In an adjoining liquor saloon, there were about twenty-five French sailors who were evidently watching the conduct of the British sailors repeatedly coming outside the saloon for the purpose. In the meanwhile, four British seamen left the saloon and came outside, when they met with a party of French bluejackets who came from the direction of the Hatoba. They exchanged some words but they could not understand each other and a quarrel ensued. About twenty British bluejackets in the saloon came to the assistance of their comrades and the French sailors also gained strength by five other seamen. A furious fight took place, the belligerents using clubs, cutlasses, sword-canes, and other weapons. Over twenty French sailors in the saloon immediately proceeded to the aid of their fellow-seamen who were also re-inforced by another company of about twenty bluejackets. The British were subjected to an onslaught by this large French force. One British tar was stabbed below his breast and died. Another British sailor was seriously wounded in the face and abdomen, and several others were also severely injured in the face. Ten French sailors also sustained more or less injury. A police force under the command of sergeants did their best to quell the disturbance but were unsuccessful. On the approach, however, of a French officer together with several able seamen, the combatants dispersed and escaped towards Oura where they again rallied and began to fight. About twenty British sailors who escaped from Matsugayecho gave chase to nine Saigon soldiers and regardless of police interference attacked the latter, but the disturbance was settled at a little before seven o'clock. The police inspectors, procurators and Consular officials are actively in communication among themselves. The British Consul is apparently displeased as the French sailors who killed the British are not yet arrested. The Chief Public Procurator together with the Consular officials proceeded to the French men-of-war to examine the culprits, but it is supposed that the arrest of the real offenders would be difficult as it is not known whether the crime was committed by marines or a landing party.

Another report states that the French declare that they will kill three more British sailors as they have already killed four bluejackets. It is believed that this declaration means that the French intend to revenge themselves as it is known that seven French sailors were killed in a collision between the British and the French at Shanghai some time ago. The police have been applied to for the recovery of pistols which were carried off from French warships as it is feared that the French sailors seek to avail themselves of the weapons. These pistols were originally captured from the British in the recent fracas at Shanghai. The proposed proclamation of an extraordinary police law has been abandoned, and it has been decided to station policemen at intervals of one *cho* in the foreign settlement. The French and the British men-of-war have prohibited the landing of their seamen.

## THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

### SOME OF THE CLAUSES.

THE text of the Education Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 7, by Sir John Gorst was issued on Wednesday. It is entitled "A Bill to make provision for and confer certain powers on local Education Authorities in England and Wales."

The first three sections of Clause 1 of the Bill deal with the proposed new education authorities. They are as follow:—

The council of every county and county borough, acting through an education committee constituted in accordance with a scheme made by the council and approved by the Board of Education, shall be the education authority for the county or county borough.

Every such scheme shall provide that a majority of the members of the committee shall be members of the council, and that there shall be other members, male or female, not members of the council.

Any such scheme may, as for any purposes of this Act, provide for a joint education committee of two or more councils, or for a separate education committee for any part of a county, and may make such provisions as appear expedient for carrying this Act into effect. In the case of a separate committee it shall suffice that a majority of the members are members of either the county council or the council of an urban district.

The remaining sections of Clause

the education authority. County, borough, and urban councils may borrow money for the purposes of the Act on the security of the rates.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Clause 3 makes provision for schools and school boards which are affected by the Cockerton judgment:—

(1.) Where a school board is at the passing of this Act maintaining out of the school fund any school to the maintenance of which the school fund is not lawfully applicable, the education authority may empower the school board to continue to carry on the school on such terms as may be agreed upon or in default of agreement determined by the Board of Education and in that case the School Board may notwithstanding anything in the Elementary Education Acts, apply out of the school fund towards the maintenance of the school such sum as may be agreed on between the School Board and the education authority.

(2.) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

It is provided in the concluding clause that until an education authority is constituted for a county or county borough, such council or county borough may, with the sanction of the Board of Education, perform provisionally any function of an education authority, the performance of which cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Education, be postponed until the authority is constituted.

The Act is to come into operation on April 1, 1902.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS AND THE REV. JOSEPH WALTON'S ENGLISH SYNTHESIS.

In our issue of the 1st instant we extracted from the Pioneer of the 28th ultimo a paragraph wherein attention was drawn in language of studied moderation to an ugly passage in "English Synthesis," an officially recommended text-book in the Southern Presidency. We added comments of our own, comments that might seem to be uncharitable and "unjustifiable" but that they find their fullest justification in a letter that we have been courteously favoured with by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. This letter dated "14th May 1901" and received last Friday evening, we now quote *in extenso*:

"Sir,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor to whom he referred the extract from the "Mysore Standard" which you enclosed in your letter, assures him that the passage to which you have drawn attention is the only objectionable thing in the book and that the probabilities are that this illustration has reference to some former Duke of York.

The strictures of the Pioneer would therefore seem to be unjustifiable. Steps will however be taken to have the illustration expunged from the next edition so as to avoid possibility of misconception in the future.—I am Yours faithfully, L. M. Wynch.

Mr. Wynch speaks of the gentle strictures of the Pioneer as "unjustifiable"; but we venture to say that this opinion will not be shared by any unprejudiced mind that will consider all the facts. We are not concerned to defend the leading Anglo Indian paper, its Editor being well able to look after himself; but we are desirous, disagreeable though the task be, of justifying our reproduction of the Pioneer's paragraph and our invitation to Lord Ampthill to interfere in the matter.

The Director of Public Instruction "assures" His Excellency that the passage complained of is "the *only* objectionable *thing*" in the book. It may be so—that word "thing"! To us the epithet "objectionable" seems singularly inadequate to describe the "thing." Has it struck Mr. Stuart that, *if* the reference be to H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, a foul insult is offered not only to the Duke, but still more to the Duchess and her children? We note the clear acknowledgment that "D——e of Y——k" or "D * * * of Y * * *" can only stand for *Duke of York*. The main point of the letter is the Director's "assurance" that "the *probabilities* are that this illustration has reference to *some former* Duke of York." We are exceedingly anxious to learn by what ratiocinative process Mr. Stuart "assured" himself—so strongly that he succeeded in "assuring" Lord Ampthill also—that "the probabilities are" &c. No argument is adduced and we decline to accept unsupported assertions. Nor does Mr. Stuart suggest to what *former* Duke the passage can possibly apply.

We now proceed to bring forward certain facts which seem to absolutely negative reference to any *former* Duke. It is well-known that the elliptical form of expression illustrated by the reverend gentleman is for the most part adopted in the case of names of personages *who are alive* at the time that certain statements are made about them; and further that the statements thus made are not exactly of a complimentary nature. In fact they are often highly libellous, the writer or publisher trusting to his insignificance to escape prosecution with its resultant disadvantages. If the passage refers to "some former" Duke of York, it would be necessary to explain the reference in a footnote; for it is of the very essence of an "illustration" that it should be readily understood. Mr. Walton gives no footnote. Then we have the evidence of the *present* tense in "*is* reported," "*is* married." Mr. Walton has a great reputation in the Presidency as a teacher of English, so that it would be absurd to contend seriously that in a simple sentence like the one we are considering he committed so terrible a blunder as to use *present* instead of *past* tenses. Then again we have the evidence of chronology, which is very strong,—nay conclusive. Mr. Walton's Preface—and a Preface we all know is of necessity the *very last* portion of a book to be written—bears date "September 1893." If Mr. Stuart will refer to any decent Almanac he will find that the Duke of York was married in *July* 1893. Now it is matter of common knowledge that shortly *before* his marriage —indeed at about the very time, as it is not unreasonable to suppose, when that part of *English Synthesis* where the "objectionable" passage occurs was *written*—a very dirty story had been put about by one of the vile prints that disgrace English journalism to the effect that the Duke of York had "*already*" been "*secretly*" "*married*" to the daughter of a naval officer and was therefore incapable of contracting lawful marriage with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. Will Mr. Stuart still venture to maintain in the face of these facts that the "*probabilities*" are that the reference is to "*some former*" Duke of York? Is it possible that he has dwelt so long in the region of *mathematical* probabilities as to render himself incapable of appreciating the *moral* probabilities of this workaday world? If so, we would most respectfully invite H. E. Lord Ampthill to appreciate the evidence for himself and boldly do the right. The least the Government can do—and for our part we do not care whether it does more—is to cancel its recommendation of *English Synthesis* and prohibits its use in Schools till such time as Mr. Joseph Walton shall have clearly *proved* that there is no possible or probable reference to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York; and, should the reverend gentleman fail to clear himself, to demand a substantial and humble apology for the statement:—"It is currently reported that the D——e of Y——k is Already Secretly Married."—Mysore Standard.

## THE KING'S ESCAPE.

### HINDU THANKSGIVING.

A large and crowded meeting of the Hindus, writes a correspondent, assembled on the 7th instant, at Zaver Bag on the Kalbadevi Road to offer thanksgiving on the miraculous escape of the king from a very serious accident. Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy presided. After prayers of thanksgiving and wishes for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty, it was resolved to send the following telegram to His Majesty:—

"That this meeting of the Bombay Hindus assembled in Zaver Bag Temple offer thanks giving to the Almighty for His special divine interposition to save the life of Your Gracious Majesty from a serious accident and humbly beg to send Your Gracious Majesty their felicitations on Your Majesty's miraculous escape and the high favour your Majesty has found with the Almighty." After the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the present week in British provinces exceeds by 18,431 last week's number, and in Native States by 17,831. Thus the increase throughout India is 36,262, and the total number of persons on relief 446, 140.

It is reported that the plague in Sialkot city has appeared in the Mianapara mohalla, the least sanitary quarter of the city. It was brought to the infected family by relatives from Zafarwal who came and went from Sialkot by stealth at night, using circuitous routes to avoid detention by chaukidars specially appointed to control the access of suspicious persons to the town. At present the townspeople are apathetic in respect to the presence of the plague among them.

Many visitors to recent Fine Arts Exhibitions in Simla, writes a contemporary, will recollect the striking pictures exhibited by Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, an artist, by the way, who has spent a considerable portion of the late cold weather in painting pictures on the Bannu frontier. "La Politique Coloniale" thus writes of his two pictures which were exhibited at Simla, where he carried off the Viceroy's Gold Medal "Baluchis and Afghans by Mackenzie—Both very fine pictures of this English artist, of excellent art and technique. The works of this painter are amongst the most remarkable of this quite remarkable exhibition."

## SIMLA DISTRICTS IN THE THIRTIES.

The following letter describing a tour in the Simla District in 1833, written by a civilian of the Company's Service who lost his life in the Mutiny in 1857, will be read with interest:—

SIMLA, October, 1833.

My dear Marianne,—I have at last fairly sat down to fulfil my intention and promise of writing to you, which I have delayed doing from day to-day for a period of now some years. I intend to give you in this some account of a most adventurous journey from which I have not long returned. But I had better begin with taking you where I now am. Simla is situated in 31° 5 north latitude and 77° 20 east longitude, about forty miles (by the road) in the interior of a mountainous region which skirts the great Himalayan range and is elevated about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. As it is only within the last three or four years that it has risen to fame you will not find it marked in any map, I believe. In my letters to my mother I expressed considerable disappointment at the absence of beauty in the scenery between this and Bar, the place where the ascent from the plains commences. A sloping surface cannot of course long retain moisture; the consequence is, that below a certain elevation all natural vegetation is withered up by the intense heat, and at the same time these hills have none of that imposing grandeur of form which sometimes more than compensates for the absence of verdure. A remarkable characteristic of the country is a total want of valleys and tableland. There is a continual succession of hills and steep narrow glens. A piece of level ground large enough for the site of a house is scarcely to be met with. Even the valleys through which the principal rivers run are nowhere at the utmost wider than a very few hundred feet. This place itself, and all the immediate vicinity is beautifully wooded with the trees of the colder climates—chiefly varieties of the fir and pine, different kinds of oaks, rhododendrons, etc. The rains having broken up unusually early, I started from this on a journey across the Himalaya mountains on the 9th September, in company with a man of the name of Bird of the Civil Service, and an officer of artillery called Madden. From the nature of the country, carriages of all kinds are unknown, and all baggage is carried by men. Besides a good supply of warm clothes, I took with me a small tent, table and chairs, bed, cooking utensils, and provisions for myself for a month, which loaded twenty-six men (coolies, as porters are here called.) I had besides eight men to carry my jan-pan, a sort of conveyance for travelling in. It is simply a chair fitted up with poles in a peculiar manner. In addition to these, I had nine domestic servants, which from the customs of the country was the smallest number I could well dispense with. Last, and least, I had a little shaggy hill pony, which carried me as far as the road was practicable to four-footed animals. The scenery improves very much within a few miles of Simla, but as we were frequently quite enveloped in clouds, we did not see so much of it as we ought. Before reaching our halting place we crossed over a mountain called Mahasoo, 9,000 feet high (height above the sea is always to be understood). Here were growing the noblest pine trees I had ever seen in my life. I noted the great improvements in the grass, which is generally rank and coarse about these hills. Wild flowers abound everywhere in this country, but here the ground was quite covered with them in some places. After a march of about thirteen miles we arrived shortly after dark at Fagoo, where we were to pass the night. Here there is a house or bungalow (where we put up) built by Government for the reception of travellers, who are accommodated with bare shelter for a consideration of one rupee each per night. The place consists of but one room, and the furniture of a deal table. The coolies always march till the first day or two till they get into wind. They arrived so late that we could not get dinner till 9 o'clock, but when it was at last tabled, we fared liberally well. On the 10th we reached another bungalow at Mutyana, about 15 miles further on. On the 11th a march of 12 miles brought us to another bungalow at Narkunda. Some of the valleys were very pretty. The scenery is not so bold as that of the Scottish Highlands, but more nearly resembles some of the richer and more hilly parts of the Lowlands. The sides of the hills are cut into flights of narrow ledges or terraces, one above another, to the number of sometimes a hundred, from the "khuds," as they call the narrow valleys, up to considerable heights on the hillsides. They have a good deal the appearance of steps and stairs. The object is to retain the water necessary for irrigation. Cultivation is carried on wherever the ground is not so steep as to make it impracticable, and fine crops, and two in the year, are yielded. There is a remarkable species of grain cultivated called batoo. It is but poor food, I believe, but has a very showy and rich appearance growing. There are two kinds; the one bright crimson stalk, ear and all, and the other a golden yellow. They are generally sown together with peas and beans; the colours are beautiful contrasts. From Narkunda we had a noble view of the snowy range, but the prospect of crossing it was quite appalling. The heights of the peaks in this direction range from 18,000 to 20,000 feet above the sea, but our position was itself 9,000. On the 12th our road conducted us near the top of a mountain called Huttoo to the height of 10,000 feet; we then began to descend. It is impossible to describe the profusion in which the flowers grow and this was just the season of their glory. In some places they were just as thick as you have ever seen pink clover, but innumerable in variety, and of every line. We pitched this day in a valley in a very sweet situation at a place called Shail on a rich sward, by the side of a little burn, where a few trees were growing. The place would pretty well answer the description of the washing green near Hobbe's How. There was a village close by from which several of the natives came to pay their respects. They are a good-looking race, having regular features, but not much fairer than the inhabitants of the plains in the N. W. Provinces. They are open and frank in their manners, and civil without the obsequiousness of the lowland Hindustanis. Personal cleanliness is not one of their virtues. Men and women carry about with them constantly a little wool and a kind of distaff; and in every interval they begin spinning. This they make into cloth, without dyeing it, to make their garments, consisting of trousers, a kind of toga or surtout, fastened with a kummerbund or waistband, also of woollen cloth, and in cold weather a kind of blanket or plaid is added. On their heads they wear a woollen bonnet. The children were quite bare. Though our road had appeared flat, we had of course been gradually ascending. The vegetation evidenced a cooler climate. From Chergaon and upwards trees begin to grow, and green grass to flourish; the scenery was very pretty. Five miles from Chergaon we crossed the Pubber to the left bank by a wooden bridge. From this point we ascended very rapidly. I tried my jan-pan, but could not proceed far up the hill in it as the way was so very steep. We had to force our way through the brushwood which grew thick on that hillside. This of course retarded our progress, and had we not been provided with a good guide could never have found our way. We reached the village of Lootool, three or four miles from the little bridge, but a great height above it. This village is prettily situated and commands a fine view. We found it delightfully cool. My fellow-traveller Bird had a messenger informing him that his servant, mistaking his directions, was bringing his pony after him, but that within a mile of Chergaon he fell over a steep place, but of no great height, but as he fell on a rock he was killed. On the 13th we continued our ascent up the Changsheel mountain. The ascent was very long and the steepness considerable, but not so steep as to prevent my taking the benefit of my jan-pan, which was an advantage my companions could not enjoy. We passed through a forest of magnificent pines and other trees. On emerging from it after a long ascent, we obtained a noble prospect of the surrounding mountains. It was curious to observe with what regularity, as far as the eye could reach, on all sides the forest boundary line was drawn perfectly clean and horizontal. The trees grow thick up to the height of about 12,000 feet; above that elevation not a straggler is to be seen. The lower forest line seems drawn with equal accuracy by nature at the height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet; the irregularities observable in it are not greater than may be accounted for by the operations of men. From this point I had to walk; the path was not very steep, but narrow, often not broader than a sheep walk, and in some places rather dangerous. After proceeding two or three miles we came to a regular pass in the mountain. I arrived very much blown, the consequence of exertion in the thin atmosphere. I found a great many cairns here, and each of my mountaineers added a stone to one of them. They consider them, I believe, something in the light of altars, or temples in honour of their deities, to which it is meritorious to contribute. From this we had the finest view of the snowy mountains I had yet seen. On the 13th we again ascended. The road was so steep and rough that I found it necessary to walk almost the whole way, which was fatiguing enough, as the sun was hot: my pony followed, and it was wonderful to see him scrambling down some places just like a cat. We pitched this day at Farinah, a very well built little town. The houses are nearly built of stone with good wooden verandahs, and slated concave roofs, pitched at a high angle something in this form—the more easily to throw off the heavy rain. There is a considerable manufacture of iron carried on here, and altogether it seems a thriving place. The ore is procured from a mine, the entrance of which was shown us; we were informed that it extended a mile under ground. On the 14th the road did not admit of much riding, but I was carried part of the way in my "jan-pan" and walked the rest. After some fatiguing ascents we descended a long way down to the valley of the River Pubber. Here we found rice growing in the alluvial soil, and other signs showed us we were in a warm climate. The Pubber is a fine animated stream of respectable breadth. It is remarkably rapid, as all these mountain streams are. We pursued our way up the right bank. We were so deep in the valley that the sun was hid a long time before he discontinued to shine on the mountain-tops. We halted at a place called Russoo when it was almost dark. There was no shelter here for our tents, as the trees cease to grow below a certain elevation. On this account, and because the climate was too hot to admit of travelling in the day time with any comfort, we started before sunrise on the morning of the 15th. We continued our course up the narrow valley. The road was level and good the whole way to Chergaon, except at one or two places, where from the river flowing close to the rocks its site compelled us to clamber to an upper road. Here we foregathered with a party of travellers returning to Simla. They had been at the Brinda Ghat, one of the passes, but not that we proposed to cross. It was excessively hot here. The thermometer rose in my tent as high as 90°. This is a degree of heat which I never observed inside a good house in the plains even in the hottest weather. Sitting in the open air under a tree the temperature was not above 80°. Immediately after sunset it began to cool very fast; and by the morning the thermometer had fallen to 54°. On the 16th having sent my pony on its way back to Simla as being of no further use, we started at 6 in the morning. We pursued our way for four or five miles further up the river up to Chergaon. They had not so much snow on their southern faces as I expected, but the scenery was very grand. We now descended several miles and encamped in a glen, in dense damp forest, the ground so overgrown with damp herbage that we had to clear on purpose a spot to pitch on. The place bears the name of Kala Pani, which means Black Water. A little stream in the neighbourhood has the same appellation. On the 18th we again started, proceeding for some nulls through dense forest. On emerging we came into a fine piece of country which might have passed for the grounds of a gentleman's park (it was a good deal like Dunkeld) on the banks of a rapid stream variously called the Jans, the Gosang, etc. We observed some very fine walnut-trees, and an oak which we found by measure to be 18 feet in girth. Proceeding up the bank of the stream, the valley narrowed into a glen. We then crossed the stream by a very frail wicker bridge and climbed the steep woody bank of a hill. We reached in the evening the village of Hodr, which is pleasantly situated in a valley. The style of building reminded me of some Alpine views of Swiss châlets I saw some years ago in London. One stupendous peak frowning over the glen was the most conspicuous object, but indeed all the hills in which the glen is embosomed are so lofty that the sun is not visible for more than two hours after and before his rising and his setting. On the 19th our road lay up the right bank of the stream running in this glen. The scenery was almost the grandest I had ever beheld; it took a good deal of the character of the pass of Killiecrankie, but on a much larger scale. Steep wooded rocks of amazing altitude rise abruptly from the edge of a rapid mountain-torrent. The vista was closed by the high mountain above mentioned, whose name I could not learn. We crossed several little torrents that feed the larger stream. The bridges are, generally, just the smooth round trunk of a tree growing at the edge and cut so as to fall across—in short just like Balfour of Burleigh's. Sometimes where the trunks are very small two are used, across which sticks and branches are laid. But as these are always loose care must be taken to step just in the centre, for if the foot were placed on one end of these cross twigs, the other would of course rise up and the unfortunate wayfarer would be precipitated and dashed to pieces. We proceeded till we came to a place where no pathway was left between the rocks and the river. Our only resource then was of course to climb the cliff. It was of great height, and almost a precipice, but was made quite practicable by very rude steps cut in it. It bears the name of the Gunbeer Ghat or pass. I was told by some of the natives that the staircase (so to call it) was made by the Deotas (deities.) I told them I did them very little credit, for such a set of bungling Macadams never plotted for the lives of unwary travellers. Just perched on the steep at the top was a very small hamlet of two or three houses by which we could just find room to pitch our tents. The place is called Zakur. We were put to great straits here for provisions for our numerous followers. The poor people could part with very little of their scanty hoard of grain, but we got two or three sheep, on which the servants and coolies feasted. Several of the coolies ran away from here without being paid. The natives of the hills have all a great dread of crossing the pass. At this little place we could not get all the deserters' places supplied, and in consequence Bird was obliged to leave his tent and some other things.

I will continue the account of my travels in another letter. I remain your affectionate nephew,

D. R.

## A PLEA FOR VEGETARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of your readers to the following paragraph from an American pamphlet entitled "Our Accusers" with a copy of which I am favoured by Miss Georgiana Kendall of New York:—

At the recent re-union of the British Medical Association held at Barnstable, the President remarked as follows:—"It is admitted in a recent book on cattle tuberculosis, that among dairy cattle at the present time it has been estimated that at least twenty-five per cent, are more or less diseased. This estimation has been made as the result of post mortem examinations of herds of cattle which have been slaughtered under the pleuro-pneumonia regulations, and as a result of observations made at public slaughter houses, . . . I may remind you," he continued, "of the facts made public quite recently of the examination of the Queen's herd of cattle, when, out of forty animals, thirty-six were found to be diseased. If this be the case in the Royal herd, it is probable that tuberculosis is scarcely likely to be less prevalent in herds less constantly under supervision and not subject to the like care in the selection of breeding stock."

Mr. Sidney H. Beard, the Provost of the Order of the Golden Age, Paignton, England, in his pamphlet, "Is Flesh-eating Morally Defensible?" says:—"Private slaughter-houses exist all over our country, particularly in the smaller cities and towns where Government inspection is never heard of. These establishments belong to the butchers themselves. A farmer, for example, notices that one of his cows is beginning to lose flesh or to cough, and he determines to get rid of her as soon as possible. How? Why, by selling it to the first butcher that will buy it. He congratulates himself that his responsibility is now ended. Suppose that the butcher kills it, and upon cutting open the carcass discovers in the vital organs certain evident signs of disease. What is he to do about it? He has paid the farmer for the animal. Does anybody expect he is to throw all this money away? Nobody but himself or his assistants has seen the vital organs where alone are to be discovered the signs of disease. So he cuts up the animal's body; and in steaks and roasts and other forms, it finds its way within a day or two to a hundred tables. A few months afterwards, some young man or woman just entering upon life shows signs of lung disease. Who is to blame? The farmer? The butcher? Yes, but not they alone. They also are to blame who sanction the eating of flesh so liable to be thus infected with deadly disease."

When such is the state of things in England, surely many non-vegetarian persons in this country must be suffering from various diseases, owing to the lack of efficient inspection of meat. Who will undertake to enquire into this matter and move the Government, if necessary, in the interests of public health?—Yours, &c.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Nagar Wado, Junagad May 22.

## A GERMAN OFFICERS' SUICIDE.

At Westminster on Monday, May 6, Mr. Troutbeck held an inquest concerning the death of George Gustav Glasig, an officer in the German Army, who was found dead, shot through the head, on Thursday morning at a boarding-house in Palace-street, Westminster. He was said to have been staying for some days previously at the Hotel Cecil, and to have been depressed in mind owing to illness.

Mr. Gustav Glasig, an independent German gentleman, residing in Berlin, identified the deceased as his brother. In the course of his evidence, which had to be translated, the witness stated that deceased was 36 years of age, and an architect by profession. Witness last saw him about two months ago. He was unaware that deceased had been in any trouble, and to his knowledge he had enjoyed good health.

Joseph Glag, the landlord of a private boarding-house at 30, Palace street, Westminster, stated that deceased occupied his rooms on Thursday week, having engaged them on the previous Tuesday. On Thursday morning last, witness took his breakfast to his bedroom, and there saw him lying in the bed with his face covered in blood. The room was quite undisturbed. In conversation with witness deceased had stated that he was an officer in the German Army, and had shown him a photograph of himself in the uniform of his regiment. Although ill he had refused to see a doctor, saying it was only a matter of time.

Police-constable 300 A said he found deceased lying undressed in the bed, with a bullet wound in the forehead, and a five-chambered nickel-plated revolver of American manufacture in the left hand about three feet from his head.

The medical evidence showed that deceased had suffered from meningitis.

The Coroner said there was little evidence to show the condition of deceased, but there was no doubt that his death was the result of self-inflicted injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

## SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT.

### THE MIGHTY OPHIR.

In a letter in the "Morning Post" Mr. E. F. Knight—who is on board the Juno, one of the escort accompanying the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in their voyage in the Ophir to Australia—describing the passage from Aden to Colombo, speaks of a unique spectacle. To vessels passing us at night (he says) and not knowing who we were the squadron must have been a cause of wonder, for rarely does a ship sail the seas covered with such a blaze of light as does this mighty Ophir. Along nearly her entire length run the two rows of electric lights illumining her uninterrupted line of double-storied, balconied, white deck-house; and the dazzling light streams out, too, from her large square window-like ports; so that she looks like a street with the houses illuminated within and without, some night of public rejoicing. As one walks the deck of the Juno and gazes out at the squadron, whether by day, when one clearly sees that stately white-painted ship and the two attending grim black-hulled men-of-war, rapidly traversing the smooth dark-sapphire waters of the Arabian Sea, or in the moonless nights, when the Southern Cross is raised in the heavens on our right, and the two men-of-war loom dimly, their regulation lights alone showing, save for here and there a gleaming through their small ports, as they silently follow that long column of white light which is the Ophir, the spectacle is a strangely impressive one, appealing strongly to the imagination, and tending to keep ever in one's mind the great significance of this cruise. When one ponders on the import of it, of what may be the outcome of it, one gazes almost with awe at this silent procession across the lonely seas of these fine ships, which are carrying the heir of the great ocean Empire the whole world over, that he may visit our far-scattered dominions and the loyal peoples who are eagerly waiting to welcome him in every climate and under every constellation—a cruise of nearly 40,000 miles, in the course of which he will call at many a port on continent and isle, but not at a single one over which the British flag does not fly—long journeyings from colony to colony that the Duke may bear witness to them of Great Britain's gratitude to our kinsmen beyond the seas who nobly and loyally came to her succour in the hour of danger, and whose sons went forth to fight so bravely for their Sovereign and the Empire, to testify also to the sympathy of our free people with the national aspirations of the free Australians; and, moreover, as the watching world fully realises and as our enemies understand, it will be a tour likely to further much the consolidation of the Empire and the permanent unity between the peoples of British blood.

## SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF ON VICTORIAN POETRY.

The annual address of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was delivered on Saturday (May 4) at the Mansion House by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, who took for his subject "The Poetry of the Victorian Age."

The Lord Mayor presided, and in introducing the lecturer said that Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff had paid the Mansion House a great compliment in coming there to discourse on that most fascinating subject, "The Poetry of the Victorian Age."

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, in the course of his address, remarked that the Victorian Age saw the latter days of some great poets, most of whose additions to our literature were made in the preceding epoch. The names of those poets which would be longest remembered in connection with the age with which he was dealing were Tennyson, Browning and Matthew Arnold, and the period lately closed was hardly less rich in literature than any other, even during the reign of Elizabeth, to which Shakespeare gave so tremendous an advantage.

The Bishop of Stepney, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Mountstuart, said they all hoped that the luxurious days of poetry only existed at the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth would be equalled if not eclipsed in the age which had just opened so auspiciously. He hoped that during the time he remained in London he would be allowed to do something for University extension.

Sir Alfred Marten seconded, and the vote was carried by acclamation.

## THE JINGOE PARTY AT WORK.

### "THE ONE GREAT GUILTY FIEND."

Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare, ex-M.P., speaking at Fulham on Tuesday, May 7 said he thought it right that he should make known certain information which had come to his knowledge in regard to the causes which led to the war. A certain Tory member of Parliament, by name Lyttelton, proceeded Mr. Conybeare was out in Mashonaland not long since and he had a conversation with Mr. Rhodes, who, of course, was the prime mover and engineer of the Raid. They were talking about the question of the complicity of Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. Rhodes said squarely and bluntly as his wont, "Joseph Chamberlain knew everything that went on; he was up to his neck in everything appertaining to the question of the Raid." Mr. Lyttelton said: "Mr. Rhodes, this is a very strong charge to bring against a public man, a statesman, in the position of Mr. Chamberlain in his presence, and the answer Mr. Chamberlain had to make to his damning accusation was to his own against Cecil Rhodes. "Traitor! traitor!" That, I am assured by a responsible authority, is a fact. I am not making the statement on my own authority because I was not there, but on responsible authority. I state it as a fact, and I hope that the people of this country will grasp it, and ponder it, and bring it home to the man who is the one great guilty fiend, who has brought this war about.

## AN ANCIENT TITLE.

Baron Kingsale, who celebrated his birthday on Wednesday, (May 8) is the holder of one of the most ancient titles in the Peerage. It dates from 1181. Its chief distinction, however, says a writer in the "Daily News," is the curious privilege which attaches to it—the right to remain covered in the presence of the Sovereign. In the reign of John, Lord Kingsales ancestor John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, had taken sides with the Barons, and for so doing his estates were forfeited and he was sent to the Tower. On a dispute arising between John and Philip Augustus of France, it was decided to settle the claims of the rival monarchs by an "ordeal of battle," in which each was to be represented by a champion. De Courcy heard of this and sent the King word that he would be glad to place his famous fighting powers at his disposal. The King agreed, and De Courcy met and worsted the French champion in a desperate fight. John was so grateful that he annulled the forfeiture, and John de Courcy, once more high in favour, was asked what reward he would have. The story goes that he begged, and doubtless easily obtained (for John was always impecunious, and must have been delighted to get off so cheaply) the privilege of wearing his hat in the King's presence. This is one of only three cases. The others are those of Lord Forester and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to each of which titles attaches this curious right.

It is understood that considerable progress is now being made with regard to the new frontier province. Concerning the preliminary arrangements, a decision as to the proposed boundaries has almost been arrived at, and the lists of establishments are practically completed, and the authorities concerned are now busy with the financial estimates. The scheme should soon be ready for submission to the Secretary of State, and it is confidently hoped that it will be introduced early in the autumn.

The enforcement of very lenient plague rules at Jammu, writes the Lahore paper, has caused an extraordinary ebullition of feeling on the part of the city folk. Mass meetings have been held, and large mobs have invaded the precincts of the place daily. The people have evidently taken their cue from their kinsfolk across the frontier, in the Sialkot and Gurdaspur districts. H. H. the Maharaja and Council have, in consequence, had to postpone their journey to Kashmir. It is now proposed to form an advisory board consisting of the Governor and the Chief Medical Officer, the city itself being parcelled out into wards with a committee of the leading members of the community in each ward as working officers.

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## "ENGLAND'S HOBBLEDEHOYHOOD."

After a banishment of twenty-one years, twelve of which were spent in England, Herr Edward Bernstein, the new Socialist leader, has returned to Germany, and has (according to the "Chronicle's" correspondent) written a strong reply to Professor Tille's book, "The Hobbledehoyhood of England." Dr. Tille, it will be remembered, was recently German lecturer at Glasgow University, and wrote a number of anti-English articles for the foreign press. Herr Bernstein describes Dr. Tille's book as a caricature, marked by shallowness, pique, and ill-feeling. Bernstein does not believe Tille's statement that the ordinary Englishman hates the German. In Herr Bernstein's judgment, England is not so far behind in the matter of technical education. The professor's attack on the English University system is largely justified, but here, also, Bernstein has words of defence and praise. Dr. Tille is very severe on the absence of codified law in England. The English lawyers simply could not do it. Bernstein replies that in his opinion the advantage is all on the English side. The English national genius is in opposition to the hard and fast codification of law. A long row of errors, some of them disgraceful libels, are cited by Bernstein to show the one-sidedness and malevolence of Tille's book. Bernstein concludes by maintaining that Dr. Tille, instead of proving that England is in her hobbledehoyhood, produces ample testimony that his own mental condition might be more aptly described by this term.

## LORD PENRHYN AND HIS QUARRYMEN.

At a meeting of the Carnarvon County Council held on Saturday, May 4, attention was drawn to the statement which Lord Penrhyn made at a dinner held in Bangor on St. David's Day in regard to the disturbed condition of things in the district of the Penrhyn quarries. Lord Penrhyn stated than hundreds of his men were wishful to return to work, but that they dare not do so. The men, he said, were afraid of an unseen tyranny which they full well knew existed amongst them. In the presence of Lord Penrhyn, a member of the Carnarvon County Council on Thursday challenged his lordship to substantiate this reference to unseen tyranny in the district of Bethesda. Lord Penrhyn immediately replied that he was glad to have the opportunity of pointing out that what he had referred to as an unseen tyranny did exist in the district of the Penrhyn quarry. It had, he said, come to his knowledge that within the last six weeks there had been at least two threatening notices to murder sent to men who wished to return to work. On the notices there was a rough illustration of a coffin with the usual words. He thought that those members of the Council who specially interested themselves in this question might endeavour to find out the quarter from whence those notices were issued, and he would now leave them to judge whether there was unseen tyranny or not.

## WEIRD STORY OF CRIME.

Some sensation has been created in France (according to the "Telegraph's" correspondent) by a story to the effect that a woman who lately expired at Nantes confessed on her deathbed that she was, with the help of an accomplice, the murderer of the Abbe Fricot, the rector of the parish of Entrammes, a crime for which the curate, the Abbe Bruneau, was guillotined nearly seven years ago. It is added that, in order to prevent the murder from being traced to herself, this woman, who was in the service of the rector, at once admitted her crime in the secrecy of the confessional to the curate and thus tied his tongue, the good priest going to the scaffold rather than betray the confidence reposed in him. Before he was executed the Abbe Bruneau wrote a letter which he begged to be given to the public prosecutor, and who is now one of the deputies for the Department of Mayenne, but who, having been eagerly-questioned on the subject, expresses himself in sceptical terms with regard to the confession of the old servant, and adds that in the document mentioned the curate, while repeating that he was innocent, abused her and a man whose evidence had also led to his conviction in very emphatic language.

## STRANGE STORY OF FRENCH RENEGADE OFFICERS.

A correspondent writes to the "Times" from Tumba, in the Congo State, under date March 25, as follows:—"At Tumba—the midway station on the Congo railway—I met a few days ago some Italians and a Frenchman from the Upper Sanga River, the most direct route to Lake Tchad via the Congo. At the hotel table the Italians were commenting on what they considered a great scandal. They said that Voulet and Chanoine (the French officers who had mutinied, and then one was said to have shot the other and later to have been shot himself) were alive and well and were drilling and arming the troops of the Sultan of Wadai against their own compatriots—the French. A very explosive Frenchman who sat by made no remark when they spoke of the disgrace when this was to the French army. A little later a small remark about the French policy made him furious, but he had nothing to say about Voulet and Chanoine. Later on I inquired further of the Italians—they told me that it was an open secret on the Upper Sanga, freely talked of and generally believed. Evidently the explosive Frenchman fully believed it or he would have been furious at the remarks made. If true, this is a pretty end (or stage) to the fiasco. It is what they were said to intend to do."

## ROYAL BOARS AT THE ZOO.

At the Zoo the King's boars and other animals recently presented by His Majesty are proving a source of much attraction. The wild boars have not yet justified, in their new quarters, the character for fierceness which has been attributed to them. The President, the Duke of Bedford, K. G., has reinforced the stock of glands by sending to the antelope house a fine young male from his collection at Woburn, bringing up the breeding stock to two males and a female—all of different strains. Thus one President carries on the work of another, for the foundation of the herd so long possessed by the Society was bequeathed to them by the third President Lord Derby, in 1851.

In Reuter's telegram from Kimberley dated 8th instant, giving a statement of the "Diamond Fields Advertiser" regarding the expenditure of the De Beers Company on the defence of Kimberley during the siege, the sum with which the company have already debited themselves should read as £142,000 not £14,000.

According to information received from Rio de Janeiro, the volunteer punitive expedition sent against the Maranho savages, who recently murde ed several Italian priests and sisters of mercy, has been cut to pieces. The Indians are said to number 10,000 and to be well armed. The authorities are sending 200 regular troops to rescue the survivors of the mission, but it is feared that this force will be insufficient.

Three Maravars were charged the other day before Mr. F. H. Hamnett, Additional Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, with complicity in the Sivakasi riot, which occurred in June, 1899. In the result, the accused were acquitted, the Judge holding that the prosecution evidence was entirely worthless. Mr. Hamnett's judgment concludes as follows:—"It is to be hoped that, if there are other persons implicated in this offence, on evidence of the same worthless character as that against the accused in the case, the charges against them will be withdrawn, or that they will be discharged or committed for trial with less delay than has occurred in this case." Two of the accused had been in jail for eight months and one for six. There ought to be an enquiry into the cause of the scandalous delay that has occurred in bringing the prisoners to trial.

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## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is strange that neither the English Attorney General nor the English Solicitor-General is an Englishman. The one is a Scot and the other is Irish. Both Sir Robert Finlay and Sir Edward Carson are personally popular. The Scots have a great respect for Sir Robert's character, and Sir Edward has friends even among the Nationalists. Irish politics helped both. Sir Robert Finlay rose to Parliamentary fame through his opposition to Mr Gladstone

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Cailletet described an apparatus of his invention for enabling aeronauts to breathe oxygen at great heights, where the atmosphere is hardly respirable. At present aeronauts inhale oxygen from a reservoir through a flexible tube taken in the mouth, but M. Cailletet substitutes the nose for the mouth. The reservoir is protected by wicker work, and the gas, compressed by means of a collapsing rubber pump, is conveyed to an aluminium mask worn by the aeronaut, where it is mixed with air in order not to cause a sick feeling. The apparatus did well on a recent trial at an elevation of about 17,000 feet.

We have heard so much about the bad effects of microbes that the process of rehabilitation which is now going on is welcome. There are beneficent as well as maleficent microbes, and if MM. Charrin and Guillemonat are not misinterpreting their experiments some of the former class help animal nutrition. Animals kept in sterilised and unsterilised air were fed on the same food, and it appeared that the former lost weight more quickly than the latter, and were not so able to resist certain microbic injections. Apparently then, our atmosphere contains microbes which are in some way fattening, so to speak, and to sterilise would not be always advantageous. We already know that distilled water may not be so wholesome as some other waters.

The experiments of Dr. Imbeaux prove that alluvial soils do not filter the organic matter and germs from water. In using water from such land there is danger of catching typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea, or dysentery, unless a protected zone surrounds the point whence the water is drawn.

M. Limon, French railway employe (Commissaire de Surveillance at Montelimar), has invented an ingenious system of automatic coupling, which is well received in France. On one waggon end is a kind of ring, and on the opposite waggon end is a spring catch. When the waggons come together, the ring enters the catch, and is there held fast. Each waggon end has one ring and one catch between the buffers.

A new acetylene generator has been invented by M. Javal, 58, Avenue du Roule, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. It has no delicate parts likely to get out of order.

Mr. E. W. Scripture, of Yale University, United States, has an intersting article on the nature of vowel sounds in the "American Journal of Science." The vibrations of air corresponding to I (ai) are at first strong, then weak. Those for A as in "saw," have at least two strong vibrations, not followed by smaller ones. The AU in "caught" shows a quick, strong vibration, followed by a sudden decrease. The AI in "said" is different, and resembles the vibration of I. Mr. Scripture concludes from his experiments that the vocal cords do not vibrate regularly back and forth like reeds, but rather like cushions, and emit a series of puffs, or explosions, of air,

The Erhardt quick-firing gun, the new German field gun ordered for the British Army, weighs 8 1-2 cwt. without the carriage, and is 7ft. 7 1-2in in length of barrel, or 31 calibres. With carriage and a hundred rounds of ammunition it weighs about 30 cwt. It throws a projectile of 14lbs. with a muzzle velocity of 1,740 feet per second, and fires 16 rounds a minute. With shrapnel shell, it is expected to direct a stream about 5,000 bullets a minute on a given area, even at 6,000 yards distance.

In order to reduce the loss from dirty, wet, or diseased wheat a "wheat hospital" has been established at Port Arthur in the north-western end of Lake Superior, Canada. It has drying plant capable of curing 6,500 bushels of wet wheat per hour.

According to "Nature" it is proposed to erect a monument to Huxley at Ealing where he was born. It may take the form of a medallion portrait in bronze, either as a mural tablet or a more eloborate work. Subscriptions are received by Mr. T. Simson, Fennymere, Castle Bar, Ealing.

Public Telephones are to be installed at the street corners of New Haven, Conn., U. S. They will resemble fire boxes, and will open by putting a coin in the slot. When the door is open the process of "connecting up" for speech is like that in other call stations, and when the receiver is hung up after use the door shuts automatically.

Opinions vary somewhat as to the efficacy of "weather shooting," that is firing blank cartridges at hail clouds to avert hailstorms from vines, but the progress of the subject appears to show that on the whole it is beneficial. At the late Agricultural Congress of Padua it was stated that in hailstorms which devastated the neighbourhood of Vicenza last summer one spot was protected by the cannon. A new style of mortar has been devised for the purpose by Herr Kanitz, a Hungarian. It is 30 feet long, funnel-shaped, and breech-loading. It is mounted on a rotary carriage so as to be raised, lowered, or turned round. The charge is a metallic cartridge of blasting powder. The grape growers of five French departments are going to adopt the practice.

On a low hill near Pawnee Gap, about three miles from Minneapolis, Ottawa County, Kansas, U.S., are about fifty curious boulders known as "Rock City." They are in general round, and some are 12 feet in diameter. They have been imbedded in coarse, soft sandstone of light colour, which now supports them. When broken the boulders are white and crystalline, like marble, and are apparently concretionary masses of crystalline limestone. Such is the view of Mr. W. T. Bell, who thinks they are glacial boulders from a local formation known as the Cliff, and that a Kansas State geologist is wrong in regarding them as of coral origin.

The sixth volume of the Annual of the British School at Athens contains very interesting matter for the archæologist or "pre-historian." The dominating culture of the world to-day is of Greek origin, and it is now recognised that the culture of classical Greece was only the second, not the first period. After the barbarism of the New Stone Age, arose the Bronze Age culture, which was earlier in Greece than in Central and Northern Europe. This correspondent to the Mycenian culture of Schliemann, the culture of the heroic Achaians, overthrown by the Dorians about 1000 B.C. The Kefstin of the Egyptian heiroglyphs who became with presents to Thothmes III, (1550 B.C.) were, according to Mr. A. J. Evans and Mr. Hogarth, Mycenean Cretans, and they have discovered the records of those people at Gossos. Frescoes show that they were not fair-haired, but black-haired brunettes of the "Mediterranean race" of Sergi, the Italian anthropologist, whose well-known work on this remarkable race is now translated into English.

Professor Meldola, in a recent address on Indigo to the Society of Arts, observed that it is now often considered unpatriotic to call public attention to any branch of industry in which we are being beaten by foreign competitors, and went on to say that the real enemies of British Industry are those who, by virtue of their positions as politicians, economists, or as men of science, try to blind the public and merchant into a fool's paradise of false security. These are golden words, for truly there is no better sign of weakening in the moral fibre and intelligence of the nation than a liking for flattery and a dislike of unpleasant truths. We are now threatened with the loss of our indigo trade, owing to the success of the German "Badische" Company in manufacturing chemical indigo. At Ludwigshafen the company employ as many as 148 scientific chemists and over 6,000 workmen in producing various chemicals for use. It is, in fact, a forerunner of the great chemical factories of the future, where many articles now obtained by the agency of life will be made in the laboratory. Professor Meldola has no sanguine hopes of natural indigo holding its own against artificial. The Dutch, whom we think slow, have been more enterprising than British planters in competing with chemical indigo.

Some interesting particulars on this subject were given by Mr. W. Thomson, Public Analyst for Stockport, in a recent lecture before the Society of Arts. He stated that, owing to the method in which malt was dried, arsenic must have been present in beer for more than a century. The germinated barley was dried by means of anthracite or coke, and some of the arsenic which was volatilised from the fuel, even when there was no smoke, condensed upon the malt. In one case he found ordinary soot to contain 1-5 grain of arsenic to the pound, or 22 1-2 times the maximum dose, its origin being probably the pyrites in the coal. In anthracite coal he detected from 1—100 to 1—200 grain per pound, whilst coke contained from 1-3 to 1—100 grain. Of sixty-two samples of malt which he examined, only seven were quite free from arsenic, the others containing from 1—200 to 1-7 grain. In the latter case, if the whole of the arsenic present passed into the beer, about 1-7 grain per gallon would be present—a serious amount. It has been found, however, by Mr. A. C. Chapman, Secretary of the Society of Public Analysts that a considerable proportion of the arsenic on malt is taken up by the yeast during the fermentation, whilst another part is possibly precipitated on boiling the wort.


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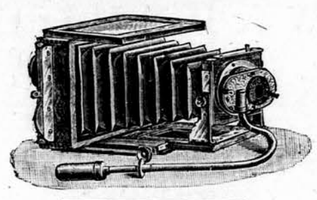

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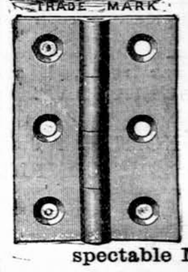

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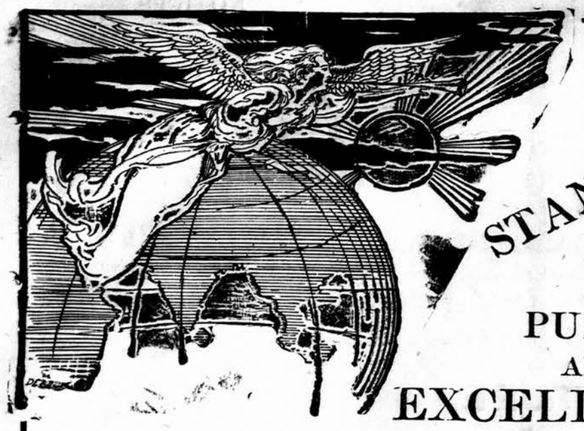

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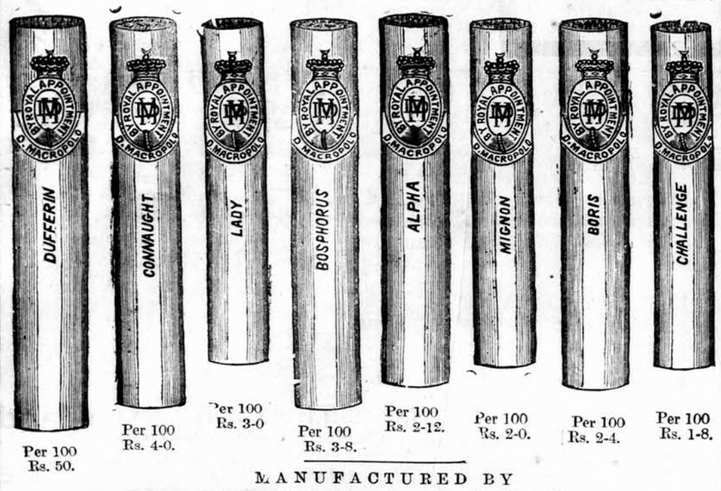


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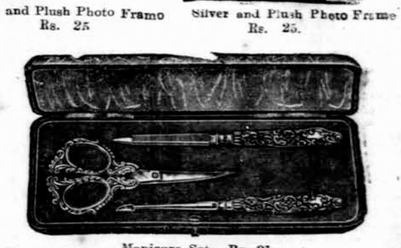
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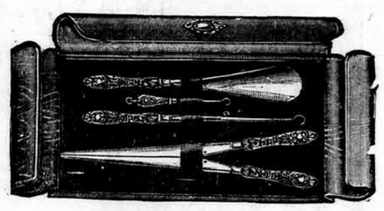
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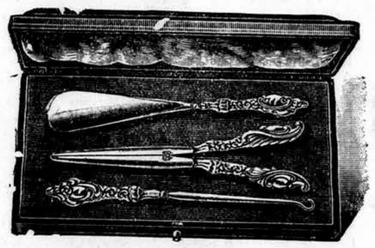
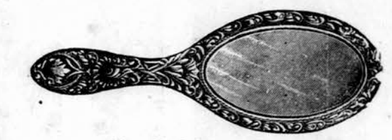

Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.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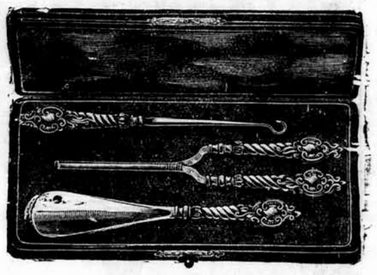
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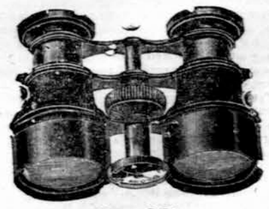

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